





THE

# Chemist and Druggist;

## A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 16.] DECEMBER 15TH, 1860. [Subs. 5s. per Annum, post free.  
TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

### INDEX OF PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

|   | Page |   | Page |
|---|------|---|------|
| A Pharmaceutist's Utopia .....              | 385  | The French Treaty .....                     | 402  |
| Our New Volume .....                        | 387  | The Duties on Medicines and on Licenses for |      |
| United Society of Chemists and Druggists .. | 387  | Vending the same.....                       | 404  |
| Extracts .....                              | 389  | History of Chymistry .....                  | 406  |
| Quantitative Analysis, by Dr. Noad .....    | 390  | Queries, and Answers .....                  | 408  |
| Review—The Surgical Diseases of Children .. | 393  | Correspondence .....                        | 409  |
| Contracts Open .....                        | 394  | Paris Correspondence of the "Chemist and    |      |
| Trade Report .....                          | 394  | Druggist" .....                             | 410  |
| Price Current .....                         | 395  | Trades' List of Patents .....               | 412  |
| Mirror of the Month .....                   | 399  |   |      |

For further Index, see end of Advertisements.

### ALMANACK.

| DECEMBER. |    |                                  | JANUARY. |    |  |
|-----------|----|----------------------------------|----------|----|--|
| 16        | S  | 3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.            | 1        | Tu | CIRCUMCISION.                              |
| 17        | M  | [Cambridge Term ends.            | 2        | W  | Venus rises 5.36 a.m.                      |
| 18        | Tu | Phar. Examination, 11.           | 3        | Th | Accident at Polytechnic Institution, 1859. |
| 19        | W  | Napoleon entered Paris, 1844.    | 4        | F  | Roger Ascham died, 1568.                   |
| 20        | Th | Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848. | 5        | S  | Transfer-day at Bank.                      |
| 21        | F  | St. Thomas. Shortest day.        | 6        | S  | EPIPHANY.                                  |
| 22        | S  | Bishop of London born, 1811.     | 7        | M  | Battle of New Orleans, 1815.               |
| 23        | S  | 4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.            | 8        | Tu | Fire Insurance due.                        |
| 24        | M  | Christmas Eve.                   | 9        | W  | Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.                |
| 25        | Tu | CHRISTMAS DAY.                   | 10       | Th | Penny Post established, 1840.              |
| 26        | W  | Pharmacopœia, 11.                | 11       | F  | Hilary Term begins.                        |
| 27        | Th | St. John Evangelist.             | 12       | S  | French National Guard disbanded, 1852.     |
| 28        | F  | Full Moon, 3.17 a.m.             | 13       | S  | 1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.                 |
| 29        | S  | Sun rises, 8.8.                  | 14       | M  | Cambridge Lent Term begins.                |
| 30        | S  | 1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.      | 15       | Tu | Dr. Aiken died, 1747.                      |
| 31        | M  | Silvester.                       |          |    |  |

### NOTICES.

*The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bonâ fide Chemist and Druggist.*

*Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorised to receive accounts.*

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.*

*Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.*

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JAMES FIRTH, AT

24, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

## NOTICES.

### UNIVERSAL TRADE ISSUE OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The First Number of our Second Volume will be issued on the 15th of January. A copy will be forwarded to **EVERY ENGLISH CHEMIST** in Great Britain and elsewhere. Upwards of 20,000 will be printed, and special rates will be charged for Advertisements, which may be learnt of the Publisher.

**N.B.**—As this enormous issue will take several days to print, all Advertisements (except those relating to Situations, &c.), must be sent in by the 8th proximo.

Subscribers receiving their copy in a **GREEN WRAPPER** will please to receive it as an intimation that their subscription has expired, and that no further numbers can be sent unless it be renewed.

### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST ALMANACK FOR 1861.

With this issue, every Subscriber will receive a copy of the above, suitable for fixing in the Counting House.

#### GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

##### BANKRUPTS.

Fothergill, Mark, chemical manure manufacturer, Upper Thames Street, London.  
Hayward, John Robert Samuel, apothecary, Lodway, Somersetshire.  
Phillips, James, chemist, druggist, and seedsman, Church Stretton.  
Stedman, John Burk, surgeon and apothecary, Cinderford.  
Townson, Thomas, chemist, druggist, and sauce and pickle manufacturer, Leamington Priors.

##### INSOLVENTS.

Dobb, John, manufacturing chemist, Wigan.  
Ford, Joseph, assistant chemist, Wolverhampton.  
Greensill, Edward, jun., chemist and druggist, Stourport.  
Kingdon, Alfred, apothecary, Fowey.

##### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Barringer, Thomas Stevens, and Edward Walter Witten, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs, St John's Street, Clerkenwell, London.

Buckle, John, and Robert Fothergill, surgeons and apothecaries, Bedale.  
Campbell, John, jun., and James Taylor, wholesale druggists, Glasgow.  
Cave, Thomas, and James Rook, chemists, druggists, and vinegar makers, Maidstone.  
Hambly, Charles Hambly Burbidge, William Baker, William Welch, and George Stanforth, manufacturing chemists, Killamarsh.  
Hutchinson, John, and William Scott, manufacturers and refiners of oil, Glasgow (Debts by Hutchinson).  
Lanyon, Edward, and Thomas Hutchinson, surgeons and apothecaries, Camborne.  
Sanderson, Marmaduke William, and Stephen Hale Sugden, manufacturing chemists, Water Hall, Leeds.

##### ASSIGNMENTS.

Andrews. John, surgeon and apothecary, Salisbury.  
Creasser, Edwin, chemist and druggist, Great Driffield.



## A PHARMACEUTIST'S UTOPIA.

THERE is a popular notion that the moment a man enters the ranks of trade, and begins to buy and sell, he becomes practical. He is not troubled with poetical dreams, he has few delusions, and he may be listened to as a reliable authority on all questions relating to business. He has been all round his own little world,—has seen, and felt, and weighed commodities,—has posted plain, every-day, prosaic ledgers ;—has visited manufactories, and higgled with producers ;—and is not that much despised creature—a mere theorist. How loudly we all rail against mere theorists ! How much more faith we should feel in Smith's "Wealth of Nations," if the author of that work had only been a merchant's clerk or an ordinary Manufacturing Chemist. We believe in Richard Cobden, because he was once a cotton-spinner's agent, forgetting that he is only the active mouthpiece of that old theoretical political economist. The unpractical, inexperienced dreamer, who sat all day in his study to write books upon the laws of trade, is, after all, the real lever that moves the commercial world.

If theorists are occasionally found to be far more practical, clear-headed, and observant than many of us suppose ; your experienced man, on the other hand, is often seen running into the land of visions. In some cases he is led away by a desire to command more capital, and then he abuses the currency laws, which provide that money shall be something more than pieces of paper. In other cases he desires to see every business (but his own) conducted upon sentimental principles. He thinks that Mr. Ruskin is a very good writer upon trade problems ; that mankind, by a blaze of words—a grand display of rhetorical fireworks—can be persuaded into preferring sixpences to shillings ;—that the "Song of the Shirt" is the finest poem in the language, and that all employers of needle-labour should guide their transactions by its stanzas. In other cases this practical man—this toiler in counting houses, docks, and warehouses,—has some cherished ideal of a perfect trade which grows in his heart. Beautiful enough it is to look at while it remains in that resting-place, but too lovely—too delicate for contact with a rude, unsympathising world. Such an ideal always exists in the minds of those traders who wish to be raised to the more showy rank of "professional men." It existed in the mind of the late Mr. Jacob Bell, and it governs the thoughts of those labourers in the Pharmaceutical Society, who are left to carry out his "mission."

If the whole trade—calling—profession—or occupation of drug-selling could be detached from the trade in fancy hardware, and scented confectionery, the ideal of many a discontented pharmacist would be realized. A shop would not then be a shop—in the vulgar acceptation of the term,—but a temple of science,—a fountain of health,—a something half-way between a "surgery" and a "laboratory." The presiding genius, relieved from an enforced attention to all those mean and contemptible—though profit-making articles—which go by the general name of "Druggists' Sundries," would not pick his teeth, or play at chess, or read novels, but would use his spare moments in such a way as to add something to the existing stock of science. He would not be a mere buyer and seller of drugs, with just sufficient knowledge to avoid poisoning his customers, but an authority upon analysis, a contributor to scientific journals, and the author, it may be, of sterling treatises upon his art. His customers would not then be called by so humble and shop-keeping a title, but would only be recognised in the form of "patients" or "clients."

This fancy picture of what a chemist and druggist might be, is the day dream of many a worthy trader, and clever man, and it has evidently inspired a writer—Mr.



Joseph Ince—in the current number of our contemporary, the “Pharmaceutical Journal.” Under the heading of “A Druggist’s Sundry Thoughts,” which covers a very readable, if not a very logical article, the readers of that journal are invited to look with contempt on the trade side of a druggist’s business. They are asked to train themselves to a degree that the public evidently does not demand, and to become dispensers of chemicals with the highest possible knowledge of pharmacy. They are asked to adopt a course that must raise the price of drugs, and are comforted with an assurance that science will pay better than business, by the example of William Yarrell. A more unfortunate illustration could hardly have been chosen. William Yarrell devoted the best part of his mind to the study and creation of Natural History, but, for all that, he never turned his back upon Trade. He began life as a newspaper agent, and although he became a member of several learned societies, and entitled, if he felt so disposed, to place many really valuable signs of his importance after his name, he remained plain Mr. Yarrell, newspaper vendor, to the last. There was not the remotest connection between his everyday business and the studies of his leisure hours—not half so much as there may be between the sale of a tooth-brush, or a feeding-bottle, and the thorough study of chemistry, and yet a large and important trade is asked to cut itself off from one-half of its profits, because “druggists’ sundries,” by some unhealthy minds, are not considered so “genteel” as drugs and chemicals. If the case of William Yarrell proves anything, it proves the dignity of trade, and how a really earnest man, who cared more for his science than he did for “appearances,” could see neither waste of time nor energy in attention to a very humble business.

If Mr. Joseph Ince, the writer of the article alluded to, were not a “practical man,” we should have been more astonished at the tendency of his reasoning. It is only the practical men, as we have said before, who mostly fail in judging of what they see. When the sailor declared the world to be as “flat as a pancake,” he spoke with the voice of authority, for he had been all over its surface, and, of course, knew more than the untraveller theorists, who firmly maintained its rotundity. Mr. Ince has passed many years in active and honourable connexion with “the trade,” and yet he, with all honesty, and the best intentions, advises a steady course of science and starvation. In some few favoured neighbourhoods, with the prestige of an historical reputation, a chemist and druggist may maintain his establishment by the sale of medicines alone, but in ninety-nine hundredths of the general trade, the traffic in drugs must be joined to a traffic in “sundries.” Some few houses, if willing and determined, may be able to keep within the line which divides “druggists’ sundries” proper, from “druggists’ sundries” improper; but the bulk of the trade, whether members of the Pharmaceutical Society or not, are compelled to deal in “all things, and many others.” Until the public demand, and are willing to pay for a high degree of professional skill, and a complete division of trades, it would be madness for any pioneers to go forward and perish. There are villages and districts that will never support a single chemist proper, until the population has increased to twenty times its present extent. The wholesale druggists who, at least, should be free from traffic in these unjustly despised “sundries,” are found toutng for orders amongst their customers, for bottles, boxes, brushes, and looking-glasses. We have not heard, nor do we believe, that the despised wholesale “druggists’ sundrymen” are found toutng for drug orders; and it can matter very little to this last class of traders, what body of tradesmen become their customers. If the articles they sell were not bought and distributed by chemists and druggists, they would reach the public through some other channel. Their trade would not be permanently diminished by a single scent-bottle, nor their profits affected, if half the drug-shops in the country were closed to-morrow.

## OUR NEW VOLUME.

WE are getting up the steam for a fresh start in January next. We have already made arrangements to be supplied with an abundance of good fuel, and have engaged an experienced stoker to keep up the fire. We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress we have made during the last sixteen months, but we hope to go a-head at the rate of—we fear to say how many copies a-month next year.

Our leading articles will be from the pens of some of the best writers of the day, and will treat of topics that are sure to be interesting to our readers.

The papers on Quantitative Analysis, by Dr. Noad, will be continued; but the author will slightly modify his original plan by omitting the consideration of all rare and not generally interesting substances, and by selecting from the various analytical processes that have been proposed those only which have been proved to be genuine and trustworthy. He will endeavour, also, to make the article in each complete in itself, so as to avoid the inconvenience of breaking off in the middle of a description, and will take frequent opportunities of illustrating the methods indicated by interesting and instructive details of special processes.

Dr. Noad will also give in each number a brief *resumé* of the scientific news of the previous month; and in the first number of the new volume he will take a general survey of what has been done in Chemistry and the kindred sciences during the year which is now drawing to a close.

A series of articles on "The principal Natural Orders of Medicinal Plants" will be commenced in our next number.

We have also made arrangements with Mr. C. W. Quin—a gentleman well-known as a practical photographer—for a series of papers on "Photographic Chemicals."

The literary portion of our Journal will be permanently enlarged, and with our January number we intend to publish a Supplement.

With the present issue every Subscriber will receive an Almanack, and an Index of the volume just concluded.

## UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

We are happy to say that this Society is steadily progressing, and the arrangements so far advanced as will enable the promoters to convene a *General Meeting of the Trade*, about the latter end of next month; the place, date, and time of meeting, to be given in our next number. At this meeting it is intended to elect those gentlemen who have kindly consented to act upon the General and Executive Committees, to pass the Rules, and transact the further business of the Society.

We are desirous to add, that, as it is proposed to extend the organization of the Society throughout the United Kingdom, by having one or more of its representatives in every town; gentlemen who are willing to act upon the General Committee in this capacity, (involving no responsibility of attendance, &c.) are invited to forward their names to the Secretary of the Society, 25, Bow Lane.

We subjoin a list of additional members.

Preston & Sons, 94, St. John's-street, Smithfield.  
 Barclay & Sons, 95, Farringdon-street.  
 William Higgs, 35, Piccadilly.  
 E. F. Hartnoll, 7, Titchbourne-street, Quadrant.  
 J. Gee, 35, Haymarket.  
 J. Wellspring, 3, Chandos-street, Strand.  
 Charles Linder, 104, Strand.  
 Bainbridge & Pount, 60, Leather-lane, Holborn.  
 Morgan Brothers, 24, Bow lane.  
 D. Wilmot (Mr. Morgan's), 12, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.  
 Kingsford & Co., 54, Piccadilly.  
 G. Clayton, 315, Regent-street.  
 F. Newbery & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard.  
 Charles Smith (Mr. White), 228, Piccadilly.  
 Henry Lisle (Messrs. Hume's), 108, Long Acre.

J. Hancock, 128, Fleet-street.  
 W. Jenkins, Holborn (73, Red Lion-street).  
 Arthur S. Blaxall, 309, Holborn.  
 Philip B. Maine (Dr. Welch), 19, Blackmoor-street.  
 Thomas Bishop, 37, Church-street, Woolwich.  
 W. Fairchild, 106, High street, Woolwich.  
 G. V. Shipman, 2, Francis-street, Woolwich.  
 D. Rogers, High-street, Woolwich.  
 Thomas Doble (D. Rogers'), 16, Green's-end, Woolwich.  
 W. J. Quesled, Chapel street, Woolwich.  
 C. B. Millar, Blackheath.  
 T. W. Pickstock, Lewisham.  
 Fredk. W. Grounds, Lewisham.  
 F. Coleman, Forest-hill.  
 Wm. Lang, Upper Sydenham.  
 D. Burgess, Upper Sydenham.



- Wm. Bennett, Penge.  
 P. Johnson, Upper Norwood.  
 T. Cribb, Upper Norwood.  
 C. Weatherby, Lower Norwood.  
 — Barrett, Croydon.  
 James Mitchell, Croydon.  
 — Shepherd, Croydon Common.  
 C. Spencer, Gravesend.  
 — Drury, Gravesend.  
 H. Hepple, Gravesend.  
 J. H. Williams, Gravesend.  
 G. Saunders, Gravesend.  
 — Rolfe, Gravesend.  
 Thomas Taylor (Mr. Saunders'), Gravesend.  
 George Howard, Post-office, Royal-hill, Greenwich.  
 J. Bristed, Greenwich.  
 James Huxtable (Mr. Bristed's), Greenwich.  
 Geo. R. Howard, 22, Park-row, Greenwich.  
 J. L. Twigger (G. R. Howard's), Greenwich.  
 A. J. Brown, Greenwich.  
 Robert Green, Greenwich.  
 J. H. Coxall, Brighton.  
 W. B. Blades (F. W. Salmon's), Brighton.  
 — Furnell, Brighton.  
 H. Long, Brighton.  
 Schwitzer & Co., Brighton.  
 — Blacklock, Brighton.  
 Geo. C. Brewster, Brighton.  
 Arnold & Spencer, Brighton.  
 H. B. Muriel, Brighton.  
 Philip Young (R. W. T. Brooks'), 168, Fleet-street.  
 Robert Reid (Wm. Orridge's), 22, Lindgate-hill.  
 — Kirby, 34, Cow Cross-street.  
 — Wickham, Broadway, Deptford.  
 B. J. Millidge (Mr. Wickham's), Broadway, Deptford.  
 R. Hatfield, Deptford.  
 J. M. Price, Brixton-road.  
 J. Newman, 11, Essex-street, Islington.  
 W. P. Gooch, Lower-road, Islington.  
 W. Wegg, Ball's-pond.  
 H. Kay, 8, Upton-place, Commercial-road.  
 T. J. Kinerstone, 5, Upton-place, Commercial-road.  
 T. J. James (R. B. Howlett's), 5, Arbour-terrace, Commercial-road.  
 S. T. Millen, 2, Robert's-place, Commercial-road.  
 A. Harris, 5, York-terrace, Commercial-road.  
 J. C. Keeling, 22, Hereford-place, Commercial-road East.  
 J. E. Kersey, 45, Gloucester-terrace, Commercial-road.  
 G. B. Hatfield, 3, East India-road, Limehouse.  
 James Bellairs, 2, Salmon's-lane, Limehouse.  
 R. H. Moore, 1A, Watney-street, Commercial-road East.  
 W. T. Mason, 33, Cannon-street, St. George's East.  
 — Bell, 123, St. George-street East.  
 G. Crutcher, 226, High street, Shadwell.  
 — Brooks, King David-lane, Shadwell.  
 — Proctor, 6, Back-road, Shadwell.  
 Joseph Kain, 43, Parker's-road, Bermondsey.  
 — Travers, Post-office, 22, Millpond-street, Bermondsey.  
 H. Knight, 1, Deptford-road, Rotherhithe.  
 B. W. Smith, 355, Rotherhithe-wall.  
 Benjn. Davis (Mr. Parker's), 49, Great George-street, Bermondsey.  
 Richmond Brothers, Star-corner, Bermondsey.  
 W. H. Petch, 3, Monmouth-place, Old Kent-road.  
 W. Phillips, Post-office, New Cross.  
 W. New, 3, Queen's-place, Blackheath road, Deptford.  
 John Haimes (Mr. Congreve's), Peckham.  
 J. Storey, Lower-road, Rotherhithe.  
 John James Ridge, Freshool-street, Horselydown.  
 W. H. Southam (Mr. Ridge's), Horselydown.  
 H. C. Hutchins, Stepney.  
 W. Wright (W. Raynor's), 248, High-street, Poplar.  
 J. Bailey, 4, West India Dock-road, Poplar.  
 — Paines, 140, High-street, Poplar.  
 C. Cockerton, near Rosemary Branch, Islington.  
 F. R. Goodyer, Tottenham.  
 George Cawdell, Upper Edmonton.  
 W. Ragg, Lower Edmonton.  
 C. Morton, Stratford.  
 C. K. Gill, Stratford.  
 T. Young, Stratford.  
 C. G. Taylor, Stratford.  
 John Lea, Stratford.  
 J. Hill, Stratford.  
 — Edmunds, 2, Spital-square.  
 S. Slack (G. W. Oakley's), 35, Lamb-street, Spital-square.
- H. B. Lillie, 163, Kingsland-road.  
 P. A. Stevens, 36, Lucan-place, Hoxton.  
 Thomas Phillips, Shrewsbury.  
 J. H. Evans, Tyke House, Barrowford.  
 James Mitchell, 106, North-end, Croydon.  
 Richard Hall, Brecon.  
 John Lovett, Westgate-street, Gloucester.  
 Samuel Hall, 3, Alma-place, Eastbourne.  
 George Thomson, 5, Victoria-place, Eastbourne.  
 William Denham, Richmond, Yorkshire.  
 William Rogers, 6, World's-end Stepney.  
 W. H. Whiteway, St. Mary Church, Devon.  
 — Silcock, Bromley.  
 R. Hammon, Folkestone.  
 Charles Lansdale, Trowbridge, Wilts.  
 John B. Langford, Wellington, Somerset.  
 Ed. E. Jevons, Market Rasen.  
 Francis Raynor, Radcliffe.  
 John Roberts, Radcliffe.  
 J. C. Chubb, 59, St. John's-street.  
 Wm. T. Lumley, Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire.  
 John Jackson (W. T. Lumley's), Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire.  
 T. H. Osborne, North Curry, near Taunton.  
 Chadwick Orchard, Fre Cynon, Aberdare.  
 W. J. Thomas, Fre Cynon, Aberdare.  
 William Young, Cheadle, Staffordshire.  
 John Gibson, Cheadle, Staffordshire.  
 H. Swann, 12, Rue de Castiglione.  
 Wm. Hogg, 2, Rue de Castiglione.  
 F. J. Swift, Rue de la Paix.  
 W. H. Ahalah, 33, Rue de l'Ecu, Boulogne.  
 H. Armstrong, 147, Church-street, Preston.  
 Johnson Cripps, Keeppham, Norfolk.  
 Knights Dark (Johnson Cripps'), Keeppham.  
 Joseph Philpotts, Blakeney, Gloucestershire.  
 James R. Philpotts, Newnham.  
 S. Hall, Eastbourne.  
 — Thompson (Mr. Dexter's), Eastbourne.  
 J. H. Allen, Tottenham.  
 Cuthbert Emerson, Hartlepool.  
 John Jones, High-street, Brecon.  
 Page Derving Woodcock, High-street, Lincoln.  
 William Bull, Royston.  
 S. H. Cooper, West Hartlepool.  
 George Thomas Owen, Market-place, Dudley.  
 Henry Thackray, Honley, near Huddersfield.  
 Wm. Smith (W. R. & C. Smith's), Cirencester.  
 Richard Smith (W. R. & C. Smith's), Cirencester.  
 Charles Smith (W. R. & C. Smith's), Cirencester.  
 F. Le Feuvre, Bath-street, Jersey.  
 Creswell Davis, 1, Upper York place, Fulham-road, Brompton.  
 William W. Baxter, Bromley, Kent.  
 Edward Carter (W. W. Baxter's), Kent.  
 Thomas Hopkins, 3, Cornwall-road, Clapham-park.  
 Edward Hammerton, 23, High-street, Colchester.  
 William Short (Edward Hammerton's), 28, High-street, Colchester.  
 W. Pawsey, Miles Platting, Newton, Manchester.  
 Henry J. Cumber, 3, Pollett-street, Guernsey.  
 Geo. Lilly Williams, Ilminster, Somerset.  
 W. S. Barton, 8, Dame-street, Britannia-fields, Islington.  
 Geo. Bowdler Clarke, Park-street, Woburne.  
 John Leigh, Bishop Auckland.  
 William Bray, Buntingford, Herts.  
 Charles Eatock, Hindley, Lancashire.  
 John Freeman, Sheephead, Leicestershire.  
 Davies, Jameson, & Co., 15, Old Bond-street, Bath.  
 J. Ocock, Dulverton.  
 Isaac B. Guiner, 1, Churton street, Pimlico.  
 Henry John Clark, 98, York-street, Westminster.  
 James Kathio, Mitcheldean.  
 William Wincup, 4, Ely place, Lower-road, N.  
 Benjamin Taylor, Botesdale.  
 Charles Ellis (B. Taylor's), Botesdale.  
 John Higgins (G. Snell's), Hampstead-road.  
 William C. Taylor, Maidstone.  
 George Padgett, 30, Duke-street, Manchester-square.  
 Richard Jones Williams (J. H. Johnson's), 7, Church-street, Liverpool.  
 Samuel W. Lee (J. H. Johnson's), 7, Church-street, Liverpool.  
 Robert J. Johnson (Sumner & Co.'s), 50, Lord-street, Liverpool.  
 James Mount (Mr. Humpage's), 51, Judd-street, Euston-road.



John H. Johnson, 7, Church-street, Liverpool.  
 William Wilson, High-street, Hanley.  
 W. P. Duncombe, Wincanton, Somerset.  
 Alfred Edward Horrell, Dartford, Kent.  
 Alfred W. Smith, Tenterden.  
 John Woodall, Ditsbury, near Manchester.  
 J. R. Byrn, New Ross, Ireland.  
 Charles Wickes, Yorktown, Blackwater.  
 James St-inthorp, High-street, Gateshead.  
 John Pope, Bla-navon.  
 Wm. L. Henzall, Underbank, Stockport.  
 Joseph Newman, 42, St. Michael's-hill, Bristol.  
 H. Haycock, 135, City-road.  
 Edward Lewis, New Ferry, Cheshire.  
 John Hawley (E. P. Sharr's), Wakefield.  
 George Manby, Southampton.  
 William Edwards, Wellington, Salop.  
 H. W. Mackereth, Ulverstone.  
 James Atkinson, 54A, Broad-street, Golden-square.  
 Hugh Griffith Hughes, Market-street, Holyhead.

H. R. F. Hall, 1, Beverley-road, Hull.  
 J. J. Nelson, Blyth, Northumberland.  
 J. R. Forster, Blyth, Northumberland.  
 S. Davis, Seven Sisters'-road, Holloway.  
 Thomas Sheward, 16, Crophy-street, Hoxton New-town.  
 Thomas Garner, 14, Allen-road, Stoke Newington.  
 W. Lancaster, 14, Kingsland-green.  
 H. H. Mason, 65, Old-street, St. Luke's.  
 H. Oldfield, 94, Smithfield-bars.  
 George Powell, 2, Rydon-terrace, Shepherdess-walk.  
 Geo. Welberry, East Reifford, Nottingham.  
 Francis Miller, Moreton-street, West Pimlico.  
 H. W. Coles (G. C. Kernot's), Poplar.  
 Wm. James Foulkes, 38, Argyle-street, Birkenhead.  
 Wm. Henry Walworth, 38, Argyle-street, Birkenhead.  
 R. Hawke Dingle, Collington, Cornwall.  
 Horatio W. Horton, Clayton-road.  
 E. Thompson, Banwell, Somerset.  
 R. Drane, 11, Bute-street, Cardiff.  
 W. Bennett (Mr. Drane's), 11, Bute-street, Cardiff.

## EXTRACTS.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Those who have had recourse to this medicine are well acquainted with its peculiar fishy taste and smell, which to many patients is extremely disgusting. This circumstance has induced Dr. Jeannel, of Bordeaux, to make some experiments with a view to remove this inconvenience. Being aware that bitter almonds, introduced into a portion containing musk, destroy its smell immediately, and that chemists generally get rid of any smell their mortars may have contracted by rubbing them with the moist paste which remains after having prepared an emulsion of almonds, it struck him that any substance containing prussic acid, like bitter almonds, might be servicable in ridding cod-liver oil of its savour. He therefore tried the essence of bitter almonds, laurel-water, and even pure prussic acid, all with equal success. Five decigrams of the essence will disinfect 100 grammes of oil; in other words, it must be used in the proportion of 1 to 200. If pure prussic acid be used, the proportion is 6 of acid to 10,000 of oil. Laurel-water of middling strength appears to be the most convenient; the oil is shaken with once or twice its volume of laurel-water, according to the degree of infection to be removed, and the mixture then allowed to stand for forty-eight hours. When the oil is settled, the laurel-water is poured off, and the oil filtered if necessary. By this process the oil becomes quite sweet, with an agreeable taste of almonds. The oil thus prepared may be taken without any danger, even at the rate of 100 grammes a day, and is quite as efficacious as in its natural state. Rancidity, however, cannot be got rid of in this way. Castor-oil may be sweetened by a similar process; three drops of essence of bitter almonds will communicate an agreeable taste and smell to 100 grammes of oil.—*The Engineer*.

**HOW TO DESTROY WEEDS ON GRAVEL-WALKS.**—Any manufacturing chemist will be glad to supply the residuum from the manufacture of ether, at one halfpenny per pound. Mix six parts water with one part of this material in a glazed earthen vessel, then let a man and a boy be employed, the one to pour the liquid from an earthen jug over the weedy walk, the other to well rub it in with a worn-out broom or scrubbing brush; no watering-pan to be used, or it would destroy it in an hour. Care, too, must be taken that it does not fall upon the clothes or hands, as the acid is extremely powerful. The weeds die almost immediately, nor will any for a long period spring again. It also utterly destroys the dwarf green moss which is so apt to grow on walks in damp, shady places. Walks operated upon twice a year in this way will effectually be kept clean and neat at a very slight cost. Care should be taken not to apply it within two inches of the edge of the lawn, lest it should destroy the grass.—*Cottage Gardener*.

**ARSENIC IN INDIGESTION.**—In a paper recently read before the Academy of Medicine, by M. Germain, the author stated that remarkable success had attended his administering arsenious acid in chronic dyspepsia, and in some affections conjoined to, or dependent on, dyspepsia. He gives only a milligramme (one seventieth of a grain) per diem, in the form of a pill, taken just before a meal.—*Gazette Hebdomadaire*.

**RHATANY.**—When prescribed in aqueous solution, the extract of rhatany generally falls to the bottom. This may be prevented by adding to the pulverised extract a little water, and from twenty to twenty-five drops of alcohol, an addition, however, not required when tinctures are prescribed with the extract.—*Bulletin de Therapeutique*.

The condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit, which, if allowed to remain a few days, forms a solid, thick, glutinous mass, having a strong odour of animal matter. If examined by a microscope, it is seen to undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable growth, and this is followed by the production of multitudes of animalcules; a decisive proof that it must contain organic matter, otherwise it could not nourish organic beings.

Gutta-percha, or a substance very closely resembling it, has been found in Berbice, British Guiana. It can be vulcanised and moulded, and, in short, possesses all the qualities of gutta-percha. The discovery is due to Dr. Van Holst, of Berbice.

## QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

2. *Method of Fresenius and Will.*—The alkalimetric process above described seeks its object by determining the amount of *alkali*, calculating it from the measure of acid which it requires for neutralization. In the method now to be described, the result is obtained by determining the quantity of *carbonic acid* with which the alkali was combined. The process is

conducted as follows:—A and B, fig. 42, are two flasks; wide-mouth medicine bottles may even be employed. A must have a capacity of from 2 to 2½ ounces: it is advisable that B should be somewhat smaller, say of a capacity of from 1½ to 2 ounces. Both flasks are closed by means of doubly perforated corks: these perforations serve for the reception of the tubes *c*, *d*, and *e*. All these tubes are open at both ends; when operating, the end of the tube *d* is closed by a piece of wax. The salt to be examined is weighed and projected into the flask A, into which water is then poured to the extent of one-third of its capacity; B is filled with oil of vitriol to about one-half its capacity. Both flasks are then corked, and the apparatus is weighed. The air in the whole apparatus is then rarefied by applying suction to the tube *d*; the consequence is, that the sulphuric acid contained in B ascends into the tube *c*, and thus a portion of it flows over into A; immediately upon its coming into contact with the carbonate contained in the flask, the evolution of carbonic acid begins briskly. The peculiar construction of the

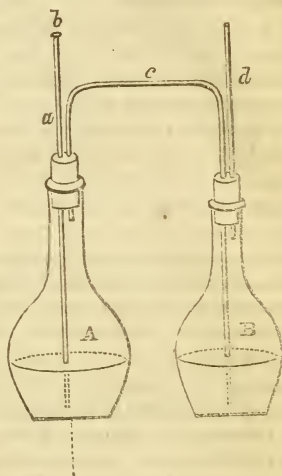


Fig. 42.

apparatus compels the carbonic acid evolved to pass through the sulphuric acid contained in B before it is permitted to escape through the tube *d*, this being the only aperture of the apparatus: it is obvious that this transmission through sulphuric acid will retain all the moisture with which the carbonic acid may be charged more completely than could be done in any other manner. Upon the influx of the sulphuric acid the fluid in A becomes heated, and expands, together with the air contained in the flask; upon cooling, both acquire their original volume again, owing to which a new portion of sulphuric acid flows over into A as soon as the evolution of gas has ceased: the process is, however, expedited by applying suction to the tube *d* every time the evolution of gas ceases, and in this way the operation may be accomplished in a few minutes. When the carbonate is completely decomposed (which is immediately ascertained by no further evolution of gas taking place upon the influx of fresh portions of sulphuric acid into A), a somewhat larger quantity of the sulphuric acid contained in B is, by means of renewed suction, made to pass over into A; the fluid in this flask becomes hereupon heated to such an extent as to expel all the carbonic acid which it had absorbed in the course of the operation. As soon as the evolution of gas has completely ceased, the aperture of the tube *b* is opened by taking off the piece of wax, and suction applied to the tube *d* until all the carbonic acid still contained within the apparatus is replaced by air; it is then allowed to cool, wiped dry, and weighed: the loss of weight indicates with great exactness the amount of carbonic acid that was contained in the test specimen. Previous to submitting the sample to analysis it must be well dried, and all insoluble matter removed. If it contains *sulphide*, *sulphite*, or *hyposulphite*, a teaspoonful of *yellow chromate of potash* is added to the solution in the flask, which decomposes both the *sulphurous acid* and the *sulphuretted hydrogen* at the moment of their liberation, all the products of decomposition, viz., sulphate of chromium, water, and sulphur, remaining in the apparatus. The amount of *caustic alkali* present in the specimen is found by comparing the quantity of carbonic acid evolved from a given weight of the alkali in its ordinary state, with that evolved from a similar quantity after it has been mixed in a moist state with carbonate of ammonia and dried at a high temperature, by which means all the caustic alkali becomes carbonated. Should any *bicarbonates* be present, they are converted into neutral carbonates by the application of a red heat. In order to test their presence, the solution to be examined is mixed with solution of chloride of calcium in excess, filtered, and ammonia added to the filtrate, a turbidity indi-



cates the presence of bicarbonate. The presence of free soda in the commercial article is detected by the alkaline reaction which a solution of the sample exhibits after the addition of chloride of barium in excess.

The same apparatus may be used for the analysis of carbonates, the bases of which form *insoluble* compounds with sulphuric acid. It is, however, in these cases somewhat modified in order to allow of the introduction of nitric acid in the place of sulphuric into the bottle A. For this purpose the tube *b* is expanded to a bulb in its upper part, and drawn out to a fine point at its lower end. It must be adjusted into the cork of A in such a manner as to allow of its being raised or depressed, still, however, preserving the bottle air-tight. It is filled with dilute nitric acid, and a wax stopper having been inserted into its upper aperture it is introduced into the cork, so that its point just reaches the surface of the water in A, through which the carbonate to be analysed is diffused. The nitric acid is prevented from escaping from the tube by the wax stopper. The whole apparatus having been weighed, the tube *b* is cautiously depressed so that its point nearly reaches the bottom of the flask, and by removing the wax stopper the nitric acid flows gradually into A, occasioning the decomposition of the carbonate, the liberated carbonic acid escaping through the tube *c*, and becoming deprived of moisture by the sulphuric acid in B previous to escaping through *d*. When the decomposition is complete the carbonic acid which has been absorbed by the water in A, is expelled by plunging the apparatus into hot water, air having been previously drawn through the flasks by suction at the tube *d*. As soon as the whole is cool, the flasks are wiped dry and weighed; the loss indicates the amount of carbonic acid. It is scarcely necessary to say that nitric acid is here employed in consequence of its forming soluble compounds with the bases of such carbonates as may be required to be analysed in this apparatus, viz., those of *lime*, *strontia*, and *baryta*.

The potash of commerce is not unfrequently, either accidentally or for fraudulent purposes, mixed with soda. A method of estimating the amount of the latter with sufficient accuracy for commercial purposes by M. Pesier, will be found in the new edition of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines:" Article, "Alkalimetry."

*Ammonium*.—*Ammonia* is estimated as *chloride of ammonium*, and as *double chloride of ammonium and platinum*; in guano and in crude ammoniacal salts it is often determined by an alkalimetric process, the ammonia in the compound being first liberated by distillation with caustic potash.

1. *Quantitative estimation as Chloride*.—When the alkali exists in a solution either in an uncombined state, or as a carbonate, or combined with a weak volatile acid, or as chloride, it may be weighed in the form of the latter salt; for which purpose slight excess of hydrochloric acid is added to the solution, which is evaporated to dryness in the water-bath, the residue being heated thereon until it ceases to lose weight; at this temperature the loss from volatilization is almost inappreciable. The composition is,—

|  |            |        |
|--|------------|--------|
| One equivalent of $\text{N H}_4$ ..... | 18.0 ..... | 33.65  |
| "          Cl.....                     | 35.5 ..... | 66.35  |
|  | <hr/>      | <hr/>  |
|  | 53.5 ..... | 100.00 |

2. *Quantitative estimation as double Chloride of Ammonium and Platinum.*—Ammoniacal salts soluble in alcohol may be analysed by converting the ammonium into a double-salt with bichloride of platinum: for this purpose the solution is supersaturated with hydrochloric acid, and a solution of the bichloride added, the mixture is evaporated to dryness on the water-bath, and the residue treated precisely as the corresponding potassium salt; it is washed on a weighed filter with alcohol, and dried at  $212^{\circ}$ . Its composition is,—

|  |                     |               |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| One equivalent of $\text{N H}_4$ ..... | 18.00 .....         | 8.06          |
| "      Pt.....                         | 99.00 .....         | 44.29         |
| Three equivalents of Cl.....           | 106.50 .....        | 47.65         |
|  | <u>223.50 .....</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

When this double-salt is heated to redness it is entirely decomposed, metallic platinum in a fine spongy form alone remaining; this operation may, therefore, be performed on it in order to control the previous determination. The ignition must be carefully effected in a thin Berlin crucible, a gentle heat being first applied, and gradually increased until the organic matter of the filter is entirely destroyed. The crucible should be covered at first; but the cover must



be removed towards the close of the operation, the crucible being then placed obliquely in order to favour the access of air: every 44.29 parts of platinum correspond to 8.06 parts of ammonium and 7.61 of ammonia.

Ammoniacal salts insoluble in alcohol are analysed by igniting them with a mixture of caustic soda and hydrate of lime; a compound which is prepared by slaking a weighed amount of the best caustic lime with solution of soda, of such a strength that there shall be about one part of hydrated soda to two of anhydrous caustic lime; the mixture is heated to feeble redness in a Hessian crucible, pulverized, and kept in a well closed phial. The analytical process is conducted as follows:—The salt to be analysed having been thoroughly dried in the water oven, is weighed and intimately mixed with a sufficient quantity of soda lime to one-half fill a combustion tube of hard German glass about fourteen or sixteen inches long and half an inch internal diameter; in the operation of mixing forcible pressure must be carefully avoided, or the ammoniacal salt will undergo partial decomposition even in the cold. The combustion tube is drawn out to a point, and bent obliquely upward at its closed end: soda lime is first introduced so as to occupy about an inch of the end of the tube; this is followed by the mixture; the remainder of the tube is filled to within an inch of the top with soda lime that has served to rinse out the mortar; and, finally, a stopper of recently ignited *asbestos* is inserted: the tube is now laid in a horizontal position on the table, and a few smart taps given to it in order to open a channel above the mixture for the passage of the ammoniacal gas. The condensing apparatus, containing a small quantity of hydrochloric acid, is now attached to the tube by means of a perforated cork, the combustion tube is placed in the furnace, and the whole apparatus having been proved to be air-tight, is gradually heated with red-hot charcoal, commencing at the interior portion, and proceeding gradually towards the closed end until the tube is red-hot throughout its whole length. When the evolution of ammonia has ceased, the point of the combustion tube is quickly broken off, and air drawn through the apparatus so as to bring the whole of the ammonia into the hydrochloric acid. The only source of error to be apprehended in conducting this operation arises from the powerful affinity subsisting between hydrochloric acid and ammonia, in consequence of which the acid is apt to rush back with violence and enter the combustion tube, thus spoiling the whole analysis. The inventors of the method (Will and Varrentrapp) recommend mixing the substance analysed with an equal amount of sugar, which gives rise to the evolution of other and more permanent gases, serving to dilute the ammonia. The accident may, however, be better prevented by employing a capacious condensing apparatus, provided with an extra bulb, as seen in fig. 43 (which shows the disposition of the whole apparatus), and using a

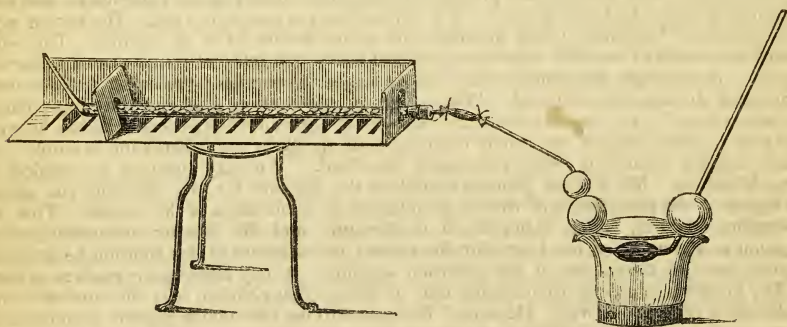


Fig. 43.

moderate quantity of hydrochloric acid. The operation being over, the contents of the condensing apparatus are transferred to an evaporating basin, and the apparatus repeatedly rinsed out with water; bichloride of platinum in excess is then added, and the remainder of the process conducted as has been already directed.

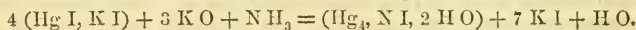
*Peligo's Method.*—About 100 grains of the substance to be analysed are introduced with about two ounces of water into a small retort, from the back of which a bent tube proceeds to a bottle containing 1000 water grains of alkālimetric sulphuric acid, and standing in a basin of cold water; about half an ounce of solution of potash, sp. gr. 1.25, is poured into the retort

through a bent funnel inserted into its tuberture; the contents of the retort are now made to boil, and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of fluid collected in the receiver containing the alkalimetric sulphuric acid. The flame is now removed, and the retort allowed to cool a little; another ounce of water is then added, and the same quantity distilled over; this may be repeated a third and even a fourth time. The contents of the receiver are now transferred to a beaker, and the flask rinsed out with distilled water; the whole is well mixed together, and a few drops of *litmus* added, by which it is caused to assume a bright red colour. The burette, fig. 1, is next filled to 0° with a standard solution of carbonate of soda, *i. e.*, 53 grains of pure dry anhydrous carbonate dissolved in 1000 grains of distilled water, which quantity would have exactly neutralised the 1000 grains of alkalimetric sulphuric acid had no ammonia been condensed in it. Suppose, however, that the neutralization is effected by fifty divisions of the burette, then it is clear that an amount of ammonia has been condensed in the sulphuric acid equivalent to fifty burette divisions of carbonate of soda: that is, fifty measures of the acid have been neutralized; and the calculation is,—

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Eq. Na O, C O}_2 & & \text{H}_3 \text{ N} & & \text{Na O, C O}_2 & & \\ \text{as} & 53 & : & 17 & :: & 50 & : x \end{array}$$

$x = 16.04$  = the per centage amount of ammonia in the specimen analysed.

*New Test for Ammonia.*—The following has been proposed by *Nessler*:—Twenty grammes of iodide of potassium are dissolved in fifty cubic centimetres of water and iodide of mercury added until no more is dissolved. This solution is diluted to 200 cubic centimetres, and then mixed with thirty cubic centimetres of concentrated solution of potash. This solution gives a yellow colour with extremely dilute solutions of ammoniacal salts; and according to the author, will detect ammonia in rain water collected in open vessels. The reaction is,—



## REVIEW.\*

THE SURGICAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN. By J. Cooper Forster, F.R.C.S., &c, London. J. W. Parker and Son, pp. 348.

Numerous as are the affections of infancy and childhood which demand the Surgeon's care, it is remarkable that up to the present time there has not existed a single work in the English language treating of the Surgical diseases of children. All persons, therefore, who are concerned in the relief of suffering, and whose counsel is sought by the friends or parents of the sick, will regard with interest the present volume, which opens up so vigorously, and with so much of promise, this new ground. It is emphatically a practical work. The author says, in his preface, "One thing I may promise—the entire matter of it is original. The work contains the results of my own experience; almost every case referred to has passed under my own eye. Accordingly the reader must not anticipate a complete systematic treatise upon the Surgical diseases of childhood. Where my own observation does not afford any data I have been silent." An examination of the contents of the volume proves that he has adhered to his plan. Some subjects are briefly dismissed, but on others the information is ample; the disease and the treatment being elaborately described. We may instance the subject of *Nævus Maternus*. Mr. Forster generally employs the ligature for this affection, but speaks very highly of the perchloride of iron as an injection in some forms of the disease. This is a preparation, however, which varies much in strength, and Mr. Forster acknowledges his obligation to a member of our body, for the careful manufacture of the solution he employs, on which much of the success of the operation depends. It may interest our readers to learn that Mr. Forster's large experience leads him to believe that children bear the administration of chloroform remarkably well. He says, "It appears to me that under present circumstances we are never justified in inflicting any severe pain upon children. Chloroform is so safe in the case of the young child that I never perform even the slightest operations without using it, with the one exception of exciting the tonsils. . . . So far as children are concerned, I have no belief in the injurious after effects, which have sometimes been ascribed to chloroform. If any mischief results, I believe it is probably due to some error in the mode of its administration. Children are so readily susceptible of the influence of chloroform, that a little excess produces a marked effect upon them, but they also quickly rally on its withdrawal." We must not dismiss this able volume without remarking on the great beauty of the coloured lithographs with which it is freely illustrated.



## CONTRACTS OPEN.

**OILS AND SOAP.**—The Directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway are prepared to receive tenders for the supply, during the ensuing half-year, amongst other stores, of oils (refined olive and rape, and linseed, boiled and raw); and soap (hard and soft). Further particulars, and forms of tender, on application to Mr. R. J. Badge, the Company's Storekeeper, at the offices, Miles Platting, on and after Monday, December 17; and the tenders, properly endorsed, and addressed to the Directors, must be lodged with the Secretary not later than ten o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 21st December. Separate forms of tender will be provided for each contract. Parties applying, must therefore specify the particular contract or contracts in respect of which they propose to submit tenders, and also to forward each tender separately. Mr. Wm. S. Lawn is the Secretary.

## TRADE REPORT.

The Returns issued by the Board of Trade show a considerably smaller increase in October upon the trade of the corresponding period of last year than was observable for the preceding month. Then the increase was about two millions sterling on the exports of British manufactures and produce; while, in October, the declared value was 11,232,181*l.*, against 10,717,873*l.* in the corresponding period of last year. For the ten months ended October 31st the value of the exports was 112,956,527*l.* against 108,755,184*l.*, and the computed value of the imports of the enumerated articles alone, during the nine months ended September 30th, was 119,364,072*l.*, against 100,831,292*l.* in the corresponding portion of 1859. If the exports of September are omitted for comparison with the imports, there will be found an excess of imports over exports during the first three quarters of the present year to the amount of nearly twenty millions sterling.

In dissecting the ten months' *import* returns, we find that 16,512 cwt. of ashes (pearl and pot) were brought into this country this year less than last, the figures being, for 1859, 117,961 cwt., and in 1860, 101,449 cwt.; bark for tanners' or dyers' use fell off from 344,477 cwt. in 1859 to 324,163 cwt. in this year; brimstone also is in much smaller demand this year than it was last, only 805,424 cwt. being purchased in 1860, against 864,002 cwt. last year; cream of tartar is in larger demand, the 22,396 cwt. bought last year rising this year to 25,534 cwt. The demand for oils varied: train, blubber, and spermaceti decreased from 13,667 tons to 11,789 tons; but palm ran up from 477,164 cwt. last year to 581,332 cwt. this year; cocoanut fell from 163,043 cwt. to 149,042 cwt.; olive, however, is experiencing a much larger demand this year than last, the 16,027 tons imported last year having risen to 19,635 tons; seed oil of all kinds fell off 175 tons. Common turpentine was sought for and obtained in 1859 to the extent of 196,648 cwt., but in 1860 it was in demand to the extent of only 148,024 cwt. Saltpetre was received to the extent of 328,085 cwt. last year, but this year only 256,568 cwt. was imported; but cubic nitre has experienced this year a vastly increased demand, the 437,451 cwt. of last year swelling this to 685,356 cwt. Among dyes and dyeing stuffs we find cochineal, which rose this year to 18,821 cwt. from 17,390 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1859. A larger quantity of cochineal would therefore seem to have been kept at home this year than last, inasmuch as in the *exports* for the ten months, which we now proceed to examine, we find that whilst in 1859 we re-exported of this colouring material 14,337 cwt., this year we have re-shipped not more than 13,960 cwt. This is due more to speculation than to an increase in consumption. There has been a large increase this year in the export trade in palm and cocoanut oils. The former has risen this year to 162,446 cwt., from 115,623 cwt. last year; and the latter from 99,213 cwt. last year to 128,600 cwt. this year. Saltpetre indicates a less warlike state of things on the Continent since the commencement of this year than when the Emperor of the French followed his army into Italy. Whilst in 1859, as much as 91,688 cwt. of saltpetre was sent from this country, this year only 23,836 cwt. has been exported. Our trade in soda slightly increased this year in regard to bulk, but the money received for it has been much less. The quantity this year has been 1,736,609 cwt., against 1,734,851 cwt. last year, but whilst the money value of the latter quantity was 882,793*l.*, the former quantity realized only 821,931*l.* Although we have imported less, yet we have sent away considerably more seed oil since the commencement of



this year than in the corresponding period of 1859, the figures being 7,681,913 gals. this year, worth 933,605*l.*, against 6,174,094 gals. in 1859, valued at 762,681*l.* Holland and France are the markets whence the increased demand has come. The increased consumption of the latter country is enormous, the 995,456 gals. of last year having swelled this year to 2,211,049 gals. The Hanse Towns have taken less this than last year, and the consumption of the United States has diminished nearly 400,000 gals. Finally, there has been a serious decrease in the pickles and sauces exported, the value of those sent away this year being only 199,522*l.*, against 296,216*l.* last year.

Since our last issue the produce markets have been seriously affected by the disturbed state of the money market, and prices generally have had a downward tendency.

The tea trade continues languid from the present uncertainty of affairs in China, combined with disagreements between dealers and brokers respecting innovations the former are anxious to introduce into the trade, assisted by the Liverpool houses, and which are as vigorously resisted by the latter. The sugar market continues languid, and prices are drooping.

At the late Drug sales the principal feature was the offering of rather large parcels of China produce of recent import, the principal portion of which were placed at about former rates.

In Chemicals, no particular change to note, excepting Tartaric Acid, which is more in request at 2/ and 2/1 for forward; Citric 2/1, and forward 2/2; Oxalic Acid has been offered at P.S. and sold at 8*d.*, but the makers have now put up their price to 8½*d.* Cream Tartar, French, 140/. Caustic Soda sold without reserve at 10/6 to 11/.

Balsam Capivi sold at 2/3. Camomile Flowers bought in from 3*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* Cardamoms, Madras, fair to good at 4½ to 4/6. Gum Arabic, a large parcel Turkey offered but mostly bought in, sorts 36/ to 42/. Jalap 5/. Honey, Cuba, sold from 46/6 to 48/.; Jamaica 50/ to 55/. Castor Oil, mid. seconds, sold from 5*d.* to 5½*d.* In Essential Oils no change to record. Rhubarb, China, part sold from 2/2 to 2/5, and inferior 1/1 to 1/7. Sulphate of Quinine, one cask bought in at 6/9. Vegetable Wax, lump 60/ to 60/6; saucer bought in at 65/6; East India white 11*l.* 10*s.* Oils—Linseed may be bought at 29*l.* 5*s.*, and Foreign Rape, pale, at about 44*l.* Turpentine, Spirits, firmer, 32/6 American, and 31/6 English.

The Bank rate is now 5 per cent., and consols closed from 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  ex div.

## PRICE CURRENT.

☞ These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

| 1860.                   |          |     |     | 1859. |     |    |     | 1860. |                          |           |           | 1859.     |          |       |       |    |     |
|-------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|-----|-------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|----|-----|
|                         | s.       | d.  | s.  |       | s.  | d. | s.  |       | s.                       | d.        | s.        |           | s.       | d.    | s.    |    |     |
| ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.   | 98       | 0   | 103 | 0     | 88  | 0  | 56  | 0     | Acid—Acetic, per lb.     | 0         | 4         | 0         | 42       | 0     | 4     | 0  |     |
| French .....            | 60       | 0   | 85  | 0     | 30  | 0  | 60  | 0     | Citric .....             | 2         | 1         | 0         | 0        | 2     | 2     | 3  |     |
| Oporto, white .....     | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | Nitric .....             | 0         | 5         | 0         | 54       | 0     | 5     | 0  |     |
| red .....               | 50       | 0   | 52  | 0     | 43  | 0  | 45  | 0     | Oxalic .....             | 0         | 8         | 0         | 0        | 0     | 9     | 0  |     |
| Sicily .....            | 85       | 0   | 92  | 6     | 70  | 0  | 75  | 0     | Sulphuric .....          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1        | 0     | 0     | 0  |     |
| Naples, white .....     | 85       | 0   | 90  | 0     | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | Tartaric, crystal        | 2         | 0         | 0         | 0        | 1     | 9     | 0  |     |
| red .....               | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | powdered                 | 2         | 1         | 0         | 0        | 1     | 9     | 0  |     |
| Florence, white .....   | 95       | 0   | 105 | 0     | 99  | 0  | 100 | 0     | Alum .....               | £6        | 10        | £6        | 15       | £10   | 10    | £0 | 0   |
| red .....               | 95       | 0   | 97  | 6     | 85  | 0  | 95  | 0     | powder                   | 7         | 10        | 0         | 0        | 8     | 10    | 0  | 0   |
| Bologna, white .....    | 125      | 0   | 130 | 0     | 110 | 0  | 0   | 0     | Ammonia, Carbon, lb.     | 0s. 6     | ½d. 0     | 6         | ½d.      | 0s. 6 | ½d. 0 | 6  | ½d. |
| ARROWROOT,              |          |     |     |       |     |    |     |       | £ s. £ s.                | £ s. £ s. | £ s. £ s. | £ s. £ s. |          |       |       |    |     |
| duty 4½d. per cwt.      |          |     |     |       |     |    |     |       | Sulphate .. per ton      | 14        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 14    | 6     | 15 | 0   |
| Bermuda .... per lb.    | 1        | 1   | 1   | 5     | 1   | 3  | 1   | 7     | Antimony, ore.....       | 16        | 0         | 17        | 0        | 17    | 0     | 18 | 0   |
| St. Vincent .....       | 0        | 2   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 2  | 0   | 0     | crude, per cwt....       | 32s. 0d.  | 42s. 0d.  | 36s. 0d.  | 38s. 0d. |       |       |    |     |
| Jamaica .....           | 0        | 2   | 0   | 4     | 0   | 2  | 0   | 5     | regulus .....            | 50        | 0         | 51        | 0        | 59    | 0     | 59 | 0   |
| Other West India ..     | 0        | 2   | 0   | 3     | 0   | 2  | 0   | 3     | French star ....         | 51        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 50    | 0     | 0  | 0   |
| Brazil .....            | 0        | 1   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 1  | 0   | 0     | Arsenic, lump .....      | 17        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 13    | 0     | 0  | 0   |
| East India .....        | 0        | 1   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 1  | 0   | 0     | powder .....             | 10        | 6         | 0         | 0        | 11    | 0     | 11 | 6   |
| Natal .....             | 0        | 3   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 4  | 0   | 0     | Bleaching Powder ..      | 10        | 0         | 10        | 6        | 12    | 0     | 12 | 6   |
| Sierra Leone .....      | 0        | 2   | 0   | 3     | 0   | 2  | 0   | 3     | Borax, E. I. refined..   | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0        | 44    | 0     | 64 | 0   |
| ASHES, .....            |          |     |     |       |     |    |     |       | British .....            | 65        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 65    | 0     | 70 | 0   |
| Pot, Canada, 1st sort   | 30       | 6   | 0   | 0     | 29  | 6  | 0   | 0     | Brimstone, roll.....     | 14        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 11    | 0     | 12 | 10  |
| U. S., 1st sort .....   | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | flour .....              | 16        | 6         | 17        | 0        | 14    | 0     | 14 | 10  |
| Pearl, Canada, 1st sort | 31       | 0   | 0   | 0     | 30  | 0  | 0   | 0     | Calomel .....            | 2         | 10        | 0         | 0        | 2     | 10    | 6  | 0   |
| U. S., 1st sort .....   | 0        | 0   | 0   | 0     | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | Camphor, refined ..      | 2         | 3         | 0         | 0        | 1     | 4     | 1  | 5   |
| BRIMSTONE,              |          |     |     |       |     |    |     |       | Copperas, green, pr. tn. | 65        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 55    | 0     | 65 | 6   |
| rough .....             | per ton  | £10 | 0   | 0     | £8  | 10 | 0   | 0     | Crisiv. Subimate, lb.    | 2         | 0         | 0         | 0        | 2     | 1     | 0  | 0   |
| roll .....              | 14       | 10  | 0   | 0     | 11  | 10 | 12  | 10    | Green, Emerald, pr. lb.  | 0         | 9         | 1         | 0        | 0     | 9     | 1  | 0   |
| flour .....             | 16       | 10  | 17  | 0     | 14  | 10 | 0   | 0     | Brunswick, cwt....       | 14        | 0         | 42        | 0        | 14    | 0     | 42 | 0   |
| CAPERS,                 |          |     |     |       |     |    |     |       | Iodine, dry .. per oz.   | 0         | 5         | 0         | 54       | 0     | 6     | 1  | 0   |
| French .....            | per cwt. | £8  | 0   | £5    | 0   | £3 | 10  | £6    | Ivory Plk. drop pr. ct.  | 45        | 0         | 50        | 0        | 45    | 0     | 50 | 0   |

## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

| 1860.                              |          |      |      | 1859. |      |      |      | 1860. |    |    |    | 1859. |    |    |    |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|
| CHEMICALS.                         | s.       | d.   | s.   | d.    | s.   | d.   | s.   | s.    | d. | s. | d. | s.    | d. | s. | d. |
| Magnesia, Carbon. ct.              | 42       | 6.   | 45   | 0     | 42   | 6.   | 45   | 0     |    |    |    | 54    | 0. | 72 | 0  |
| Calced, lb.                        | 1        | 6.   | 0    | 0     | 1    | 6.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    | 63    | 0. | 78 | 0  |
| Minium, red, per cwt.              | 23       | 6.   | 0    | 0     | 23   | 6.   | 24   | 0     |    |    |    | 56    | 0. | 62 | 0  |
| orange                             | 34       | 0.   | 0    | 0     | 36   | 0.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    | 68    | 0. | 78 | 0  |
| Potash, Bichrom., lb.              | 0        | 10½. | 0    | 10½.  | 0    | 11.  | 0    | 11½.  |    |    |    | 61    | 0. | 66 | 0  |
| Chlorate                           | 0        | 10½. | 0    | 11.   | 0    | 10.  | 0    | 0     |    |    |    | 52    | 0. | 60 | 0  |
| Hydriodate                         | 0        | 5½.  | 0    | 6     | 0    | 7.   | 0    | 7½.   |    |    |    | 56    | 0. | 71 | 0  |
| Prussiate                          | 1        | 2½.  | 1    | 3     | 1    | 4.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    | 51    | 0. | 58 | 0  |
| red.                               | 2        | 3.   | 0    | 0     | 2    | 3.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Precipitate, red per lb.           | 2        | 10.  | 2    | 11    | 2    | 10.  | 2    | 11    |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| white                              | 2        | 10.  | 0    | 0     | 2    | 10.  | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Prussian Blue                      | 1        | 6.   | 1    | 10    | 1    | 6.   | 1    | 10    |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Rose Pink                          | 29       | 0.   | 30   | 0     | 29   | 0.   | 30   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Sal-Acetos                         | 6        | 10.  | 0    | 0     | 0    | 11½. | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Ammoniac, cwt.                     |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| British                            | 32       | 0.   | 33   | 6     | 32   | 6.   | 34   | 6     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Epsom                              | 8        | 3.   | 8    | 6     | 8    | 0.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Glauber                            | 5        | 0.   | 5    | 6     | 5    | 0.   | 5    | 6     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Saltpetre, refined                 | 43       | 0.   | 44   | 0     | 38   | 0.   | 39   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Soda, Ash, per degree              | 0        | 2½.  | 0    | 2½.   | 0    | 2½.  | 0    | 3     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bicarbonate                        | 13       | 6.   | 14   | 6     | 15   | 6.   | 16   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Crystals                           | £4       | 12   | 6.   | £4    | 15   | £5   | 5    | 6.    | £5 | 7  | 6  |       |    |    |    |
| Sugar Lead, white, ct.             | 39s.     | 0d.  | 0s.  | 0d.   | 41s. | 0d.  | 42s. | 0d.   |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| brown                              | 28       | 0.   | 0    | 0     | 28   | 0.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Sulphate Quinine, oz.              |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| British in bottle                  | 8        | 2.   | 8    | 6     | 5    | 10.  | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Foreign                            | 7        | 6.   | 7    | 9     | 4    | 9.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Sulphate Zinc                      | 14       | 6.   | 15   | 0     | 14   | 0.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Verdigris                          | 1        | 3.   | 1    | 5     | 1    | 8.   | 2    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Vermillion, English                | 3        | 0.   | 3    | 4     | 3    | 6.   | 3    | 4     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| China                              | 3        | 0.   | 0    | 0     | 4    | 3.   | 4    | 6     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Vitriol, blue or Roman             |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| per cwt.                           | 33       | 6.   | 34   | 6     | 35   | 0.   | 35   | 6     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| CHICORY                            | per cwt. |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Foreign (duty, 6s.)                | 13       | 0.   | 13   | 6     | 8    | 6.   | 9    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| COCHINEAL                          | per lb.  |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Honduras, black                    | 3        | 0.   | 5    | 2     | 3    | 9.   | 5    | 8     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| silver                             | 2        | 11.  | 3    | 7     | 3    | 4.   | 4    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| pasty                              | 2        | 3.   | 2    | 10    | 2    | 9.   | 3    | 1     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Mexican, black                     | 3        | 2.   | 3    | 9     | 3    | 5.   | 4    | 1     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| silver                             | 2        | 10.  | 3    | 1     | 3    | 0.   | 3    | 4     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Lima                               | 3        | 0.   | 3    | 9     | 3    | 3.   | 4    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Teneriffe, black                   | 3        | 4.   | 4    | 3     | 3    | 7.   | 4    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| silver                             | 2        | 10.  | 3    | 2     | 3    | 3.   | 3    | 7     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)           |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Trinidad, red, in bond             | 63       | 6.   | 90   | 0     | 66   | 0.   | 85   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| gray                               | 65       | 0.   | 68   | 0     | 62   | 0.   | 65   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Grenada                            | 61       | 0.   | 67   | 0     | 57   | 0.   | 63   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Dominica & St. Lucia               | 58       | 0.   | 62   | 0     | 56   | 0.   | 58   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Para                               | 64       | 0.   | 66   | 0     | 53   | 0.   | 56   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bahia                              | 56       | 0.   | 59   | 0     | 45   | 0.   | 47   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Guayaquil                          | 63       | 0.   | 70   | 0     | 74   | 0.   | 76   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| COFFEE, in bond (duty 3d. per lb.) |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Jamaica, good, mid.                |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| to f.                              | 75       | 0.   | 96   | 0     | 72   | 0.   | 90   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| low mid. & mid.                    | 68       | 6.   | 74   | 0     | 62   | 0.   | 71   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| fine ordinary                      | 66       | 0.   | 68   | 0     | 59   | 0.   | 62   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| good ordinary                      | 62       | 0.   | 65   | 0     | 57   | 0.   | 58   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| ord. and triage                    | 50       | 0.   | 61   | 0     | 42   | 0.   | 56   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.              | 61       | 0.   | 64   | 0     | 53   | 0.   | 60   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| ordinary                           | 57       | 6.   | 60   | 6     | 48   | 0.   | 52   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Plantation, fine                   | 85       | 0    | 88   | 0     | 81   | 0.   | 86   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| fine mid.                          | 78       | 0.   | 84   | 0     | 76   | 0.   | 80   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| good mid.                          | 73       | 0.   | 77   | 0     | 71   | 0.   | 75   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| middling                           | 68       | 6.   | 72   | 0     | 67   | 0.   | 71   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| f. ord. to low mid.                | 65       | 0.   | 68   | 0     | 63   | 0.   | 66   | 6     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| mixed and triage                   | 62       | 0.   | 64   | 0     | 43   | 0.   | 62   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Malabar and Mysore                 | 58       | 0.   | 78   | 0     | 54   | 0.   | 76   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Madras                             | 53       | 0.   | 76   | 0     | 54   | 0.   | 78   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Tellicherry                        | 61       | 0.   | 90   | 0     | 61   | 0.   | 88   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Mocha, fine                        | 112      | 0    | 123  | 0     | 105  | 0    | 114  | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| garbled                            | 93       | 0    | 110  | 0     | 80   | 0    | 100  | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| ungarbled                          | 62       | 0.   | 86   | 0     | 60   | 0.   | 76   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Batavia, yellow                    | 65       | 0.   | 78   | 0     | 64   | 0.   | 73   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| pale and mixed                     | 59       | 0.   | 64   | 0     | 50   | 0.   | 63   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Sumatra                            | 52       | 0.   | 55   | 0     | 43   | 0.   | 46   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Padang                             | 54       | 0.   | 60   | 0     | 47   | 0.   | 51   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| African                            | 80       | 0.   | 85   | 0     | 0    | 0.   | 0    | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Brazil, f. ord. & wshd.            | 61       | 0.   | 72   | 0     | 57   | 0.   | 69   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| good ord.                          | 58       | 0.   | 60   | 9     | 51   | 0.   | 56   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| ordinary                           | 51       | 0.   | 57   | 0     | 44   | 0.   | 50   | 0     |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| COFFEE.                            |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| La Guayra                          | 60       | 0.   | 78   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Costa Rica, mid. to f.             | 69       | 0.   | 82   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| good and f. ord.                   | 62       | 0.   | 63   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cuba, mid. to fine                 | 69       | 0.   | 82   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| f. ord. & f. f. ord.               | 64       | 0.   | 68   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| ord. & good ord.                   | 57       | 0.   | 63   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Porto Rico                         | 60       | 0.   | 78   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| St. Domingo                        | 58       | 0.   | 65   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| DRUGS.                             |          |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Aloes, Hepatic, pr. cwt.           | 3        | 10.  | 9    | 10    |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Socotrine                          | 6        | 0.   | 24   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cape, good                         | 2        | 4.   | 2    | 8     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| inferior                           | 1        | 8.   | 2    | 2     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Barbadoes                          | 2        | 0.   | 24   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Ambergis, gray, p. oz.             | 35s.     | 0d.  | 42s. | 0d.   |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Angelica Root, pr. cwt.            | 35.      | 0.   | 42   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Aniseed, China star.               | 75       | 0.   | 80   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| German, &c.                        | 32       | 6.   | 42   | 6     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Balsam, Canada, pr. lb.            | 1        | 3.   | 0    | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Capivi                             | 2        | 1.   | 2    | 2     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Peru                               | 4        | 10.  | 0    | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Tolu                               | 3        | 8.   | 3    | 9     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bark, Cascarilla, cwt.             | 26       | 0.   | 49   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Peru, crwn. & ggy, pr. lb.         | 1        | 7.   | 3    | 2     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Calisaya, flat                     | 5        | 3.   | 5    | 6     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| quill                              | 5        | 0.   | 5    | 3     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Carthage                           | 1        | 2.   | 2    | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Pitayo                             | 1        | 6.   | 2    | 3     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Red                                | 2        | 2.   | 6    | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bay Berries, per cwt.              | 22       | 0.   | 40   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Borax                              | 20       | 0.   | 37   | 6     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Tineal                             | 32       | 0.   | 69   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bucca Leaves                       | 0        | 4½.  | 1    | 6     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Burzund Pitch, pr. cwt.            | 0        | 9.   | 0    | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Camomile Flowers                   | 95       | 0    | 140  | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Camphor, China                     | 0        | 0.   | 0    | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Canella Alba                       | 25       | 0.   | 46   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cantharides                        | 2        | 7.   | 2    | 10    |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Carduus. Mlbr. good                | 4        | 8.   | 4    | 7     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| inferior                           | 4        | 2.   | 4    | 6     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Madras                             | 2        | 9.   | 4    | 3     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Ceylon                             | 3        | 6.   | 3    | 9     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cassia Fistula, pr. cwt.           | 28       | 0.   | 38   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.          | 0        | 6.   | 0    | 6½.   |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| second                             | 0        | 5½.  | 0    | 5½.   |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| infr. and dark                     | 0        | 4½.  | 0    | 5     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Bombay, in casks                   | 0        | 3½.  | 0    | 4     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Castorum                           | 5        | 0.   | 20   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| China Root                         | 9        | 0.   | 10   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Coculus Indicus                    | 15       | 0.   | 16   | 0     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Cod-liver Oil, per gal.            | 4        | 9.   | 6    | 9     |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |
| Colocynth, apple, lb.              | 1        |      |      |       |      |      |      |       |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |



## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

| DRUGS.                      | 1860.    |             |     |             | 1859.   |       |    |    | GUM.                      | 1860.       |             |             |     | 1859. |       |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|-----|-------------|---------|-------|----|----|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-------|-------|----|----|
|                             | s.       | d.          | s.  | d.          | s.      | d.    | s. | d. |                           | £.          | s.          | £.          | s.  | £.    | s.    | £. | s. |
| Juniper Berries, p. cwt.    |          |             |     |             |         |       |    |    | Benjamin, 2nd qual.       | 8           | 5.16        | 10          | 8   | 10.16 | 10    |    |    |
| German and French           | 9        | 0.9         | 6   |             | 9       | 0.10  | 0  |    | 3rd                       | 3           | 0.7         | 10          | 3   | 5.7   | 10    |    |    |
| Italian                     | 9        | 0.10        | 0   |             | 8       | 6.10  | 6  |    | Copal, Angola red         | 5           | 0.5         | 15          | 3   | 11.3  | 18    |    |    |
| Lemon Juice, per deg.       | 0        | 0½          | 0   | 0           | 0       | 0½    | 0  | 0  | pale                      | 4           | 5.5         | 0           | 3   | 6.3   | 10    |    |    |
| Lichen Islandicus, lb.      | 0        | 0.0         | 0   | 0           | 0       | 0.0   | 0  | 0  |                           |             |             |             | 3   | 10.3  | 15    |    |    |
| Liquorice... per cwt.       |          |             |     |             |         |       |    |    | Benguella                 | 4           | 10.6        | 0           | 3   | 10.3  | 15    |    |    |
| Spanish                     | 83       | 0.90        | 0   |             | 85      | 0.95  | 0  |    | Sierra Leone lb.          | 0s.10d.     | 1s.9d       |             | 1s  | 0d.   | 2s.0d |    |    |
| Italian                     | 85       | 0.95        | 0   |             | 95      | 0.100 | 0  |    | Manilla, pr. ct.          | 15          | 0.43        | 0           | 0   | 0.0   | 0     | 0  |    |
| Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.     | 0        | 3.0         | 0   | 6           | 0       | 4.0   | 6  |    | Dammar, pale, pr. ct.     | 48          | 0.52        | 0           | 43  | 0.47  | 0     |    |    |
| Naples                      | 0        | 4.0         | 0   | 5½          | 0       | 4.0   | 5½ |    |                           | £. s. £. s. |             | £. s. £. s. |     |       |       |    |    |
| Manna, flaky                | 3        | 9.4         | 6   |             | 5       | 0.0   | 0  |    | Galbanum                  | 7           | 0.9         | 0           | 8   | 0.9   | 0     |    |    |
| small                       | 2        | 0.2         | 3   |             | 2       | 6.0   | 0  |    | Gamboge, pkd. pipe        | 6           | 0.7         | 10          | 5   | 10.6  | 10    |    |    |
| Musk                        | 28       | 0.36        | 0   |             | 21      | 0.26  | 0  |    | in sorts                  | 4           | 0.5         | 5           | 4   | 0.5   | 6     |    |    |
| Myrabolans, per cwt.        | 10       | 0.12        | 6   |             | 7       | 6.9   | 6  |    |                           | s. d. s. d. |             | s. d. s. d. |     |       |       |    |    |
| Nux Vomica                  | 11       | 0.12        | 0   |             | 11      | 6.12  | 0  |    | Guaiaacum                 | 0           | 9.1         | 9           | 0   | 10.1  | 9     |    |    |
| Opium, Turkey               | 18       | 0.18        | 6   |             | 19      | 0.19  | 6  |    | Kino                      | 95          | 0.120       | 0           | 60  | 0.70  | 0     |    |    |
| Egyptian                    | 6        | 0.13        | 0   |             | 6       | 0.15  | 0  |    | Kowrie                    | 22          | 0.24        | 0           | 14  | 0.15  | 0     |    |    |
| Orris Root.. per cwt.       | 28       | 0.31        | 0   |             | 34      | 0.37  | 0  |    | Mastic, pkd., per lb.     | 8           | 0.9         | 0           | 7   | 6.8   | 0     |    |    |
| Pellitory Root              | 0        | 0.0         | 0   |             | 0       | 0.0   | 0  |    | Myrrh, gd. & fl., pr. ct. | 140         | 0.180       | 0           | 160 | 0.220 | 0     |    |    |
| Pink Root... per lb.        | 1        | 2.1         | 4   |             | 1       | 4.0   | 0  |    | sorts                     | 80          | 0.130       | 0           | 90  | 0.150 | 0     |    |    |
| Quassia (bit. wd.) ton      | £4       | 0.0         | 0   |             | £10     | 0.12  | 0  |    | Olibanum, pale drop.      | 60          | 0.66        | 0           | 42  | 0.48  | 6     |    |    |
| Rhatania Root p. lb.        | 0s.6d.   | 1s.2d       |     |             | 0s.5d.  | 0s.7d |    |    | amber & yellow            | 40          | 0.54        | 0           | 30  | 0.40  | 0     |    |    |
| Rhubarb, China, rnd.        | 1        | 0.2         | 9   |             | 1       | 0.2   | 9  |    | mixed & dark              | 12          | 0.26        | 0           | 10  | 0.24  | 0     |    |    |
| flat                        | 1        | 2.3         | 0   |             | 1       | 2.3   | 0  |    | Senegal                   | 34          | 0.38        | 0           | 28  | 0.33  | 0     |    |    |
| Dutch, trimd.               | 3        | 3.3         | 6   |             | 3       | 3.3   | 6  |    | Sandrac                   | 90          | 0.110       | 0           | 95  | 0.120 | 0     |    |    |
| Russian                     | 12       | 0.0         | 0   |             | 13      | 6.14  | 0  |    | Tragacanth, leaf          | 190         | 0.340       | 0           | 190 | 0.290 | 0     |    |    |
| Saffron, Spanish            | 54       | 0.56        | 0   |             | 47      | 0.50  | 0  |    | in sorts                  | 100         | 0.180       | 0           | 70  | 0.120 | 0     |    |    |
| Salep                       | 112      | 0s.14       | 0   |             | £12     | 0.13  | 0  |    | LAC DYE, per lb. D. T.    | 1           | 10.1        | 1           | 1   | 10.1  | 0     |    |    |
| Sarsaparilla, Lima          | 0s.10d.  | 1s.2d       |     |             | 0s.10d. | 1s.1d |    |    | B Mirzapore               | 1           | 7.1         | 8           | 1   | 7.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Para                        | 0        | 10.1        | 2   |             | 0       | 11.1  | 1  |    | Other good and fine       | 1           | 2.2         | 3           | 1   | 0.2   | 3     |    |    |
| Honduras                    | 0        | 11.1        | 6   |             | 0       | 11.1  | 5  |    | Ord. & Native marks       | 0           | 2.0         | 11          | 0   | 2.0   | 10    |    |    |
| Jamaica                     | 1        | 3.2         | 6   |             | 1       | 3.2   | 6  |    | OILS                      | per tun     | £. s. £. s. | £. s. £. s. |     |       |       |    |    |
| Sassafras... per cwt.       | 10       | 0.12        | 0   |             | 9       | 0.10  | 0  |    | Seal, pale                | 39          | 10.40       | 0           | 32  | 10.38 | 10    |    |    |
| Scammony... per lb.         |          |             |     |             |         |       |    |    | yellow                    | 34          | 0.35        | 0           | 30  | 0.31  | 0     |    |    |
| virgin                      | 28       | 0.34        | 0   |             | 30      | 0.35  | 0  |    | brown                     | 33          | 0.34        | 0           | 27  | 0.28  | 0     |    |    |
| second                      | 14       | 0.24        | 0   |             | 14      | 0.26  | 0  |    | Sperm, body               | 100         | 0.102       | 0           | 94  | 0.95  | 0     |    |    |
| Seedlac                     | 50       | 0.70        | 0   |             | 30      | 0.48  | 0  |    | headmatter                | 103         | 0.104       | 0           | 97  | 0.98  | 0     |    |    |
| Seneka Root                 | 2        | 2.0         | 0   |             | 2       | 3.0   | 0  |    | Cod                       | 37          | 0.38        | 0           | 30  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Senna, Calcutta             | 0        | 2.0         | 2½  |             | 0       | 2.0   | 2½ |    | Whale, Greenland          | 0           | 0.0         | 0           | 57  | 0.37  | 5     |    |    |
| Bombay                      | 0        | 2½          | 0   | 4           | 0       | 2.0   | 3½ |    | South Sea, pale           | 37          | 0.38        | 0           | 31  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Tinnevelly                  | 0        | 3.0         | 8   |             | 0       | 3½    | 0  | 6½ | yellow                    | 34          | 0.35        | 0           | 30  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Alexandria                  | 0        | 5.0         | 7   |             | 0       | 4.0   | 6  |    | brown                     | 33          | 0.0         | 0           | 28  | 10.0  | 0     |    |    |
| Shellac, orange, pr. ct.    | 230      | 0           | 260 | 0           | 135     | 0.146 | 0  |    | E. I. Fish                | 30          | 0.30        | 10          | 26  | 10.27 | 0     |    |    |
| liver & garnet              | 210      | 0           | 220 | 0           | 135     | 0.145 | 0  |    | Olive, Galipoli           | 59          | 0.60        | 0           | 57  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| block                       | 205      | 0           | 210 | 0           | 110     | 0.135 | 0  |    | Trieste                   | 58          | 0.59        | 0           | 51  | 0.53  | 0     |    |    |
| bttn. dk. to mid.           | 205      | 0           | 210 | 0           | 125     | 0.140 | 0  |    | Levant                    | 53          | 0.57        | 0           | 50  | 0.51  | 0     |    |    |
| good and fine               | 215      | 0           | 225 | 0           | 150     | 0.165 | 0  |    | Mogadore                  | 55          | 0.56        | 0           | 50  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Snake Root                  | 1        | 2.1         | 3   |             | 0       | 10.0  | 0  |    | Spanish                   | 60          | 0.0         | 0           | 54  | 0.55  | 0     |    |    |
| Spermaceti, refined         | 1        | 6.0         | 0   |             | 0       | 110.0 | 0  |    | Sicily                    | 58          | 0.0         | 0           | 0   | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Squills                     | 0        | 1.0         | 2   |             | 0       | 1.2   | 0  | 3  | Florence, pr. j. chst.    | 0           | 18.0        | 0           | 0   | 18.1  | 0     |    |    |
| Sticklac                    | 60       | 0.80        | 0   |             | 36      | 0.60  | 0  |    | Cocoonut, Cochín, tun     | 55          | 10.56       | 0           | 48  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Tamarinds, E. India         | 8        | 0.12        | 0   |             | 9       | 6.11  | 6  |    | Ceylon                    | 53          | 10.54       | 0           | 41  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| W.I. per cwt.               | 16       | 0.35        | 0   |             | 15      | 0.33  | 0  |    | Sydney                    | 49          | 0.52        | 0           | 35  | 0.41  | 0     |    |    |
| Terra Japonica,             |          |             |     |             |         |       |    |    | Ground Nut and Gin.       |             |             |             |     |       |       |    |    |
| Gambier... per cwt.         | 17       | 0.17        | 3   |             | 15      | 6.16  | 0  |    | Bombay                    | 41          | 0.0         | 0           | 32  | 0.34  | 0     |    |    |
| Cutch                       | 25       | 0.25        | 6   |             | 28      | 6.29  | 0  |    | Madras                    | 43          | 0.44        | 0           | 40  | 0.41  | 0     |    |    |
| Valerian Root, Engl.        | 20       | 0.40        | 6   |             | 20      | 0.40  | 0  |    | Palm, fine                | 46          | 0.47        | 0           | 46  | 10.0  | 0     |    |    |
| Vanilla,                    |          |             |     |             |         |       |    |    | Palm Nut                  | 41          | 0.42        | 0           | 35  | 10.38 | 10    |    |    |
| Mexican .. per lb.          | 30       | 0.70        | 0   |             | 40      | 0.80  | 0  |    | Linseed                   | 29          | 5.0         | 0           | 27  | 10.0  | 0     |    |    |
| Brazil                      | 0        | 0.0         | 0   |             | 14      | 0.20  | 0  |    | Rapeseed, Engl. pale.     | 43          | 10.0        | 0           | 37  | 10.0  | 0     |    |    |
| Wormseed                    | per cwt. | 1           | 0.0 | 0           | 23      | 0.0   | 0  |    | brown                     | 41          | 10.0        | 0           | 35  | 10.36 | 0     |    |    |
| FARINA, Scotch              | 20       | 0.25        | 0   |             | 16      | 0.16  | 6  |    | Foreign do.               | 43          | 0.44        | 0           | 39  | 10.40 | 0     |    |    |
| GUM                         | per cwt. | £. s. £. s. |     | £. s. £. s. |         |       |    |    | brown                     | 41          | 10.42       | 0           | 38  | 10.0  | 0     |    |    |
| Ammoniac, drop              | 2        | 15.5        | 0   |             | 2       | 15.5  | 0  |    | Lard                      | 63          | 0.0         | 0           | 58  | 0.60  | 0     |    |    |
| lump                        | 0        | 15.2        | 0   |             | 1       | 0.2   | 0  |    | Tallow                    | 32          | 10.0        | 0           | 30  | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Animi, fine pale            | 15       | 10.16       | 0   |             | 14      | 10.15 | 10 |    | Rosin                     | 7           | 5.0         | 0           | 0   | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| bold amber                  | 13       | 0.14        | 5   |             | 12      | 0.14  | 0  |    | OILS, Essential;          | s. d. s. d. |             | s. d. s. d. |     |       |       |    |    |
| medium                      | 9        | 0.11        | 11  |             | 7       | 10.10 | 10 |    | Almond, essen. pr. lb.    | 30          | 0.31        | 0           | 30  | 0.31  | 0     |    |    |
| small & dark                | 5        | 0.8         | 5   |             | 4       | 0.6   | 10 |    | expressed                 | 1           | 0.0         | 0           | 1   | 0.0   | 0     |    |    |
| ordinary dark               | 2        | 10.5        | 0   |             | 2       | 10.5  | 0  |    | Aniseed                   | 7           | 2.0         | 0           | 8   | 2.0   | 0     |    |    |
| Arabic, E. I. f. pale pickd | 2        | 13.3        | 3   |             | 2       | 10.2  | 15 |    | Bay                       | 122         | 6.0         | 0           | 99  | 0.140 | 0     |    |    |
| unsord, good to f.          | 1        | 18.2        | 10  |             | 1       | 10.2  | 3  |    | Bergamott                 | per lb.     | 6           | 6.14        | 0   | 6     | 6.11  | 0  |    |
| red and mixed               | 1        | 8.1         | 16  |             | 1       | 2.1   | 9  |    | Cajeputa, bond, pr. oz.   | 0           | 1½          | 0           | 0   | 1.0   | 1½    |    |    |
| siftings                    | 0        | 0.0         | 0   |             | 0       | 18.1  | 3  |    | Caraway                   | per lb.     | 4           | 3.6         | 0   | 4     | 6.6   | 0  |    |
| Turkey, pkd. gd. to fl.     | 5        | 10.7        | 10  |             | 5       | 10.7  | 5  |    | Cassia                    | 10          | 6.10        | 9           | 14  | 6.0   | 0     |    |    |
| second & infr.              | 2        | 2.5         | 5   |             | 2       | 5.5   | 0  |    | Cinnamon (inh.) p. oz.    | 3           | 0.4         | 3           | 2   | 9.3   | 10    |    |    |
| in sorts                    | 1        | 10.2        | 3   |             | 1       | 9.1   | 13 |    | Cinnamon Leaf             | 0           | 1.0         | 2           | 0   | 2.3   | 0     | 3  |    |
| Gedda                       | 1        | 6.1         | 7   |             | 1       | 4.1   | 5  |    | Citronel                  | 0           | 4.1         | 0           | 0   | 2.3   | 0     | 3  |    |
| Barbary, white              | 1        | 11.1        | 12  |             | 1       | 9.1   | 10 |    | Clove                     | 0           | 4.1         | 0           | 0   | 2.3   | 0     | 3  |    |
| brown                       | 1        | 9.1         | 10  |             | 1       | 9.1   | 10 |    | Croton                    | 0           | 3.0         | 4           | 0   | 4.1   | 0     | 4  |    |
| Cape                        | 0        | 16.0        | 18  |             | 0       | 16.0  | 18 |    | Juniper                   | per lb.     | 1           | 10.4        | 0   | 3     | 0.5   | 6  |    |
| Assafœtida, fair to gd.     | 1        | 0.5         | 0   |             | 1       | 5.4   | 10 |    | Lavender                  | 2           | 6.5         | 0           | 2   | 6.5   | 0     |    |    |
| Benjamin, first qual.       | 18       | 10.34       | 0   |             | 18      | 0.29  | 0  |    | Lemon                     | 5           | 0.10        | 0           | 5   | 0.11  | 0     |    |    |
|                             |          |             |     |             |         |       |    |    | Lemongrass                | per oz.     | 0           | 5.1         | 0   | 0     | 4.1   | 0  |    |



## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

|                                   | 1860.     |          |     | 1859. |           |          |                            | 1860. |    |    | 1859. |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----|-------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|
|                                   | s.        | d.       | s.  | s.    | d.        | s.       | SPICES,                    | s.    | d. | s. | d.    | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| OILS, Essential,                  |           |          |     |       |           |          | Pepper (duty 6d. pr. lb.)  |       |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |
| Mace, ex .....                    | 0         | 2        | 0   | 0     | 1         | 0        | Black, in bond             |       |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |
| Neroli .....                      | 6         | 0        | 9   | 0     | 6         | 0        | Malabar .....              | 0     | 4  | 0  | 5     | 0  | 4  | 0  | 5  |
| Nutmeg .....                      | 0         | 2        | 0   | 2     | 0         | 2        | Alepee .....               | 0     | 4  | 0  | 4     | 0  | 4  | 0  | 4  |
| Orange .....                      | 10        | 2        | 11  | 0     | 10        | 0        | Penang & Batavia           | 0     | 3  | 0  | 3     | 0  | 3  | 0  | 3  |
| Otto Roses .....                  | 16        | 0        | 26  | 0     | 16        | 0        | Singapore .....            | 0     | 4  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 3  | 0  | 4  |
| Peppermint .....                  |           |          |     |       |           |          | White, Tellicherry ..      | 0     | 10 | 1  | 5     | 0  | 9  | 1  | 0  |
| American .....                    | 7         | 6        | 15  | 3     | 8         | 0        | Other sorts .....          | 0     | 6  | 0  | 6     | 0  | 6  | 0  | 7  |
| English .....                     | 25        | 0        | 30  | 0     | 30        | 0        | Cayenne .....              | 1     | 1  | 1  | 8     | 1  | 0  | 1  | 3  |
| Rhodium .....                     | 3         | 9        | 6   | 0     | 3         | 9        | Pod, S. Leone pr. c.       | 28    | 0  | 32 | 0     | 20 | 0  | 30 | 0  |
| Rosemary .....                    | 1         | 10       | 3   | 0     | 2         | 0        | Zanzibar .....             | 78    | 0  | 81 | 0     | 55 | 0  | 60 | 0  |
| Sassafras .....                   | 3         | 0        | 3   | 6     | 3         | 6        | Long .....                 | 36    | 0  | 40 | 0     | 33 | 0  | 40 | 0  |
| Spearmint .....                   | 5         | 0        | 12  | 6     | 8         | 0        | Pimento, mid. to good      | 0     | 3  | 0  | 3     | 0  | 3  | 0  | 3  |
| Spike .....                       | 1         | 3        | 1   | 6     | 1         | 3        | ordinary .....             | 0     | 2  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Thyme .....                       | 1         | 9        | 2   | 6     | 2         | 3        | SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd.      | 20    | 0  | 26 | 0     | 20 | 0  | 26 | 0  |
| PITCH, British, pr. cwt.          | 6         | 0        | 6   | 3     | 5         | 0        | fair to good               | 9     | 0  | 18 | 0     | 9  | 0  | 18 | 0  |
| Swedish .....                     | 10        | 3        | 0   | 0     | 9         | 0        | ordinary .....             | 3     | 0  | 8  | 0     | 3  | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| SALTPETRE, per cwt.               |           |          |     |       |           |          | Bahama .....               | 0     | 3  | 1  | 0     | 0  | 3  | 1  | 0  |
| Bengal, 6 p.c. or under           | 42        | 0        | 43  | 0     | 37        | 6        | TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) |       |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |
| over 6 per cent.                  | 38        | 0        | 41  | 6     | 33        | 6        | in bond.                   |       |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |
| Madras .....                      | 38        | 0        | 41  | 0     | 31        | 0        | Congou, ordinary .....     | 0     | 11 | 1  | 1     | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Bombay .....                      | 38        | 0        | 40  | 0     | 27        | 6        | good ordinary .....        | 1     | 2  | 1  | 2     | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  |
| British-refined .....             | 43        | 0        | 44  | 0     | 38        | 0        | but middling .....         | 1     | 3  | 1  | 4     | 1  | 2  | 1  | 4  |
| Nitrate of Soda .....             | 13        | 0        | 13  | 6     | 15        | 0        | blackish leaf .....        | 1     | 5  | 1  | 6     | 1  | 5  | 1  | 6  |
| SEED, Canary .....                | 52        | 0        | 60  | 0     | 52        | 0        | ditto strong .....         | 1     | 7  | 1  | 8     | 1  | 7  | 1  | 11 |
| Caraway, English, p.c.            | 28        | 0        | 30  | 0     | 0         | 0        | ditto to extra fine ..     | 1     | 9  | 2  | 3     | 2  | 0  | 2  | 5  |
| German, &c.                       | 26        | 0        | 34  | 0     | 30        | 0        | Ning Yung and Oolong       | 1     | 3  | 2  | 0     | 1  | 5  | 2  | 4  |
| Clover, English, red ..           | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | Souchong, ordinary ..      | 1     | 1  | 1  | 4     | 1  | 3  | 1  | 5  |
| white .....                       | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | fair to fine .....         | 1     | 5  | 1  | 10    | 1  | 6  | 2  | 2  |
| Germ. & French, red ..            | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | finest .....               | 2     | 0  | 3  | 1     | 2  | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| white .....                       | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | Flowry Pekoe, ordinary     | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Coriander .....                   | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | fair to good .....         | 1     | 6  | 2  | 2     | 2  | 3  | 3  | 0  |
| East India .....                  | 11        | 0        | 12  | 0     | 11        | 6        | fine to finest .....       | 3     | 0  | 5  | 0     | 3  | 6  | 5  | 6  |
| Hemp .....                        | 44        | 0        | 46  | 0     | 32        | 0        | Caper, scented, in bxs.    | 0     | 10 | 2  | 0     | 0  | 11 | 2  | 6  |
| Linseed, English, p. gr.          | 70        | 0        | 75  | 0     | 0         | 0        | Orange Pekoe, plain ..     | 0     | 11 | 1  | 4     | 1  | 0  | 1  | 6  |
| Black Sea and Azof ..             | 58        | 0        | 0   | 0     | 48        | 0        | scented .....              | 1     | 2  | 2  | 3     | 1  | 3  | 2  | 6  |
| Calcutta .....                    | 58        | 0        | 59  | 0     | 48        | 0        | Twankay, ordy. Canton      | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Bombay .....                      | 63        | 0        | 0   | 0     | 52        | 0        | common to good .....       | 0     | 9  | 1  | 2     | 0  | 9  | 1  | 2  |
| Egyptian .....                    | 55        | 0        | 56  | 0     | 46        | 0        | fine to Hyson kind.        | 1     | 3  | 1  | 4     | 1  | 3  | 1  | 4  |
| St. Pirshg. Morshnk               | 57        | 0        | 58  | 0     | 46        | 0        | Hyson Skin, common         | 0     | 8  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 9  | 0  | 10 |
| Archangel .....                   | 49        | 0        | 50  | 0     | 38        | 0        | good to fine .....         | 0     | 11 | 1  | 1     | 0  | 11 | 1  | 1  |
| Riga .....                        | 44        | 0        | 45  | 0     | 0         | 0        | Hyson, ordy. to comm.      | 1     | 4  | 1  | 7     | 1  | 6  | 1  | 7  |
| Mustard, brown, p. bhl            | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 10        | 0        | fair to fine .....         | 1     | 8  | 2  | 6     | 1  | 8  | 2  | 6  |
| white .....                       | 9         | 0        | 11  | 0     | 11        | 0        | finest .....               | 2     | 9  | 4  | 6     | 2  | 9  | 5  | 0  |
| Niger .....                       | 50        | 0        | 0   | 0     | 35        | 0        | Young Hys. Boh. kind       | 0     | 9  | 0  | 10    | 0  | 7  | 0  | 9  |
| Poppy, E.I. .....                 | 59        | 0        | 60  | 0     | 45        | 0        | good to fine .....         | 1     | 0  | 2  | 3     | 0  | 11 | 2  | 4  |
| Rape, English .....               | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | Imperial .....             | 1     | 0  | 2  | 2     | 1  | 0  | 2  | 2  |
| Danube .....                      | 63        | 0        | 0   | 0     | 52        | 0        | Gunpowder .....            | 0     | 11 | 3  | 9     | 0  | 11 | 3  | 9  |
| Calcutta, fine .....              | 60        | 0        | 61  | 0     | 45        | 0        | Assam .....                | 1     | 7  | 4  | 6     | 1  | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Bombay, Guzerat .....             | 69        | 0        | 70  | 0     | 49        | 0        | TURPENTINE,                |       |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |
| Peroze, & Scinde .....            | 60        | 0        | 61  | 0     | 36        | 0        | Rough .....                | 11    | 0  | 0  | 0     | 9  | 9  | 10 | 0  |
| Teel, Sesamee or Gngly.           | 56        | 0        | 66  | 0     | 44        | 0        | Spirits, English .....     | 32    | 6  | 0  | 0     | 34 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Cotton .....                      | 7         | 15       | 8   | 0     | 5         | 5        | American, in casks         | 32    | 6  | 0  | 0     | 34 | 6  | 34 | 9  |
| Gnd. Nut Kernels, tn.             | 390       | 0        | 0   | 0     | 200       | 0        | WAX, Bees, English ..      | £8    | 5  | £8 | 10    | £8 | 5  | £8 | 10 |
| SOAP, Lond. yel. p. cwt.          | 21        | 0        | 38  | 0     | 21        | 0        | German .....               | 8     | 0  | 8  | 5     | 8  | 0  | 8  | 10 |
| mottled .....                     | 34        | 0        | 38  | 0     | 36        | 0        | American .....             | 9     | 0  | 10 | 0     | 8  | 15 | 9  | 0  |
| curd .....                        | 52        | 0        | 0   | 0     | 52        | 0        | white fine .....           | 10    | 0  | 10 | 19    | 10 | 0  | 10 | 10 |
| Castile .....                     | 37        | 0        | 40  | 0     | 37        | 0        | Jamaica .....              | 9     | 10 | 10 | 5     | 9  | 9  | 9  | 9  |
| Marseilles .....                  | 40        | 0        | 41  | 0     | 40        | 0        | Gambia .....               | 9     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 8  | 10 | 8  | 15 |
| SOY, China .....                  | 3         | 0        | 3   | 4     | 4         | 0        | Mogadore .....             | 6     | 6  | 7  | 10    | 6  | 0  | 7  | 5  |
| Japan .....                       | 1         | 0        | 1   | 10    | 0         | 0        | East India .....           | 7     | 10 | 9  | 0     | 7  | 10 | 9  | 0  |
| SPICES, duty free, except pepper, |           |          |     |       |           |          | ditto, bleached .....      | 9     | 10 | 11 | 5     | 9  | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Cassia Lignea, p. cwt.            | 88        | 0        | 96  | 0     | 76        | 0        | vegetable, Japan .....     | 3     | 0  | 3  | 6     | 3  | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Vera .....                        | 12        | 0        | 53  | 0     | 10        | 0        | WOOD, Dry, bar, pr. tn.    | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Buds .....                        | 196       | 0        | 0   | 0     | 160       | 0        | Brazil, first quality      | 70    | 0  | 80 | 0     | 80 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Cinnamon, per lb.                 |           |          |     |       |           |          | second quality .....       | 55    | 0  | 60 | 0     | 60 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Ceylon, 1st quality.              | 1         | 5        | 2   | 3     | 1         | 7        | logs .....                 | 21    | 0  | 25 | 0     | 20 | 0  | 35 | 0  |
| 2nd ditto .....                   | 1         | 2        | 1   | 8     | 1         | 1        | Braziletto .....           | 4     | 0  | 5  | 10    | 3  | 10 | 5  | 10 |
| 3rd ditto .....                   | 0         | 9        | 1   | 3     | 0         | 10       | Camwood .....              | 20    | 0  | 24 | 0     | 28 | 0  | 35 | 0  |
| Tellicherry .....                 | 0         | 10       | 1   | 0     | 0         | 9        | Ebony, Green .....         | 9     | 10 | 10 | 0     | 12 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Cloves, Penang .....              | 1         | 1        | 1   | 5     | 1         | 3        | Fustic, Cuba .....         | 9     | 0  | 9  | 5     | 8  | 15 | 9  | 0  |
| Ambonya .....                     | 0         | 4        | 0   | 4     | 0         | 4        | Jamaica .....              | 5     | 10 | 5  | 15    | 5  | 15 | 0  | 0  |
| Zanzibar .....                    | 0         | 4        | 0   | 4     | 0         | 2        | Savanna .....              | 5     | 0  | 5  | 5     | 5  | 0  | 5  | 5  |
| Ginger .....                      | £ s. £ s. |          |     |       | £ s. £ s. |          | Zante .....                | 6     | 0  | 8  | 0     | 11 | 0  | 12 | 0  |
| Jamaica, fine pr. cwt.            | 7         | 0        | 9   | 10    | 8         | 0        | Logwood, Campeachy         | 6     | 10 | 6  | 15    | 6  | 15 | 7  | 0  |
| ord. to good .....                | 3         | 1        | 6   | 0     | 4         | 0        | Honduras .....             | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 5  | 0  | 5  | 5  |
| African .....                     | 37s. 0d.  | 38s. 0d. |     |       | 35s. 0d.  | 36s. 0d. | St. Domingo .....          | 5     | 5  | 5  | 10    | 3  | 15 | 4  | 0  |
| Bengal .....                      | 30        | 0        | 32  | 0     | 21        | 0        | Jamaica .....              | 4     | 15 | 5  | 0     | 4  | 0  | 4  | 2  |
| Malabar .....                     | 0         | 0        | 0   | 0     | 0         | 0        | Nicaragua, lar. & sol.     | 10    | 10 | 11 | 0     | 12 | 0  | 13 | 10 |
| Cochin .....                      | 40        | 0        | 105 | 0     | 78        | 0        | small .....                | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 6  | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| Mace, 1st qty. lb.                | 1         | 7        | 2   | 2     | 1         | 9        | Lima, first pile .....     | 12    | 0  | 12 | 10    | 13 | 0  | 14 | 0  |
| 2nd. & infr. ....                 | 0         | 11       | 1   | 6     | 1         | 1        | second pile .....          | 10    | 0  | 10 | 10    | 12 | 0  | 13 | 0  |
| Nutmegs per lb.                   |           |          |     |       |           |          | Red Sanders .....          | 5     | 10 | 0  | 0     | 4  | 12 | 0  | 0  |
| brown Penang, &c.                 | 1         | 2        | 4   | 0     | 1         | 6        | Sapan, Bimas .....         | 6     | 0  | 8  | 10    | 8  | 0  | 9  | 10 |
| limes .....                       | 1         | 1        | 2   | 5     | 1         | 3        | Siam, &c. ....             | 6     | 0  | 9  | 5     | 7  | 0  | 9  | 5  |

## MIRROR OF THE MONTH.

An alleged infringement of the very important Patent, granted to Mr. James Young, for Scotland, on the 7th day of October, 1850, for "Improvements in the Treatment of Certain Bituminous Mineral Substances, and in obtaining Products therefrom," formed the ground of an action, tried before the Lord President of the Court of Session and a jury, in Edinburgh, at the commencement of the past month. The plaintiffs were Mr. Young, the patentee, and his partners, who carry on the manufacture of Paraffin and Paraffin Oils, at Bathgate. The defendants were the Clydesdale Chemical Company, of Camlachie, near Glasgow. The trial extended over six days, and excited great interest. The scientific witnesses for the plaintiffs included Dr. Hofmann, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Stenhouse, Dr. Odling and Sir Robert Kane; Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle; Professor Calvert and Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester; Dr. Penny and Professor Anderson, of Glasgow; Dr. Fyfe, of Aberdeen; Dr. R. D. Thomas, Dr. Letheby, Dr. A. P. Price, and Mr. T. W. Keats. Among the witnesses for the defendants were Professor Brande, Mr. Dugald Campbell, Dr. Alfred S. Taylor, Mr. Warrington, and Professor Frankland. The specification of Mr. Young's Patent describes his invention as consisting in treating bituminous coals in such a manner as to obtain therefrom an oil containing Paraffin, which he called Paraffin Oil. The coals deemed most suitable for this purpose are Parrot coal, Cannel coal, and gas coal. The coals are broken into small pieces and put into a common gas retort, to which is attached a worm-pipe, passing through a refrigerator, and kept at a temperature of about 50° Fahr. The retort having been closed in the usual manner, is then gradually heated up to a low red heat, at which it is kept until volatile liquids cease to come over. Care must be taken to regulate the heat properly, for if the temperature of the retort be allowed to rise much above that of a dull red heat the desired liquid products will be converted into permanent gases. The crude product of this process is an oil containing Paraffin. The defendants in the action alleged that the specification was uncertain, and that it did not distinguish between what was new and what was old; that Mr. Young was not the first inventor of the process; and that the invention had been previously well-known to chemists, and had been described in many books, published before the date of Young's Patent. They also alleged, that the invention had been disclosed in the specifications of various letters patent; the first being a patent granted to the Earl of Dundonald, in 1781, for "A method of extracting or making Tar, Pitch, Essential Oils, Volatile Alkali, Mineral Acids, Salts, and Cinders, from pit-coal." The second, a patent granted to Jean Baptiste Mollerat, dated 1837, for "Improvements in the Manufacture of Gas for Illumination." The third, a patent granted in 1841, to the Count de Hompesch, for "Improvements in obtaining Oils and other Products from Bituminous Matters." The fourth, being a patent granted in 1845, to Mons. Du Boisson, for "New and Improved Methods for the Distillation of Bituminous Schists, and other Bituminous substances." The defendants afterwards set out the specifications of patents granted to William Brown, in 1853, and to A. E. J. Belford, in the same year, both of which patents belonged to the Clydesdale Chemical Company, and in the use of these two patents, and more particularly of the latter, consisted the infringement complained of. They also pleaded, that their manufacture, as carried on according to Belford's patent, was substantially different to Mr. Young's. The scientific witnesses for the plaintiffs denied that Young's process was described in printed books and specifications of patents published before October, 1850. They admitted that Paraffin was discovered as far back as 1830, by Reichenback, in the tar of beech wood, and afterwards in coal-tar. The German chemist described it as a colourless crystalline solid, fusible and volatile at a high temperature, and remarkable for its feeble affinity for other substances. For twenty years this remarkable body remained a mere chemical curiosity, as there was no method known of producing it as an article of commerce from coal or any other substance, though such a result was much desired by chemists, until the specifications of Mr. Young's patent was published. Mr. Young, who was examined by the Lord Advocate, stated that he had taken to chemistry in early life, and attended Professor Graham's lectures thirty years ago. He became his assistant in class and laboratory, and remained with him seven years. He then undertook the management of Dr. Muspratt's Chemical Works, near Liverpool. He afterwards went to Manchester, and while there Dr. Playfair informed him of a petroleum spring, on an estate at Alfreton, and he finally took a lease of this spring. As the supply of native petroleum decreased, he began to think whether some substance similar to petroleum might not be obtained by artificial means. After a long series of experiments, extending over more than two years, he succeeded in obtaining a liquid product from Wigan Cannel coal. He first heard of Boghead coal in the beginning of 1850. Afterwards he tried several other Scotch Cannels, and being satisfied with the results, he, with his partners, resolved to erect works at Bathgate. He said he considered that the novelty of his invention consisted in the economical production of Paraffin and Paraffin Oil from bituminous coals by the application of a low red heat. Mr. Dugald Campbell was the principal witness for the defendants. He endeavoured to prove that the products obtained from coal by Young's process are the same as those obtained from bituminous shale, by Du Buisson's process. The Lord President, in his charge to the jury,



stated both sides of the case with great fairness, and the jury, after a short consultation, unanimously returned a verdict for the plaintiffs upon all the issues.

Scheele's green is a very beautiful pigment; paper-stainers use large quantities of it in producing those pretty green papers which are so much admired, and confectioners have more than once employed it to colour twelfth-cake ornaments and sugar toys. It would be difficult to hit on a more suitable pigment for these and similar purposes. Its chemical name, arsenite of copper, indicates its harmless character. How gratifying it must be to a timid man, to know that the walls of the room in which he habitually sits are covered with arsenic and copper, and that the sugar doll, which his youngest child persists in sucking, is painted with the same wholesome metals. But we must not joke about the use of Scheele's green as a pigment, as the subject has of late become very serious. At the commencement of last month a little boy, aged three years and a half, named Clarence W. King, was playing with his sister in a room papered with a green flock paper. The two children amused themselves by clearing out a cupboard which held their toys, and it appears that the little boy sucked a piece of lace which he found there; soon after he became seriously ill, and a medical man was sent for. When the doctor arrived the child was in a semi-comatose state, having previously had strong convulsions. In the evening the symptoms seemed somewhat relieved by the remedies administered, but during the night the poor little fellow became worse; his sister was also seized with convulsions. The doctor was again sent for, and on his arrival found the child first affected in a state of collapse; every effort was made to rally him, but to no purpose, and he died thirty-eight hours after the commencement of the attack. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and the viscera was forwarded to Dr. Letheby, with portions of the green paper, for analysis. Dr. Letheby found that the paper was coloured with the deadly arsenite of copper, which was so loosely attached to the surface that it brushed off readily. The quantity of the poisonous pigment amounted to nearly one-third of the weight of the paper! Dr. Letheby then examined the viscera, and discovered distinct traces of arsenic in the stomach and the liver. An inquest was held at Islington, on the body of the little boy, before Mr. Wakley, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That Clarence William King had been poisoned by the inhalation of arsenical fumes which had escaped from the green paper of a certain sitting-room, and that the manufacturer of such paper had been guilty of very careless and culpable conduct." A contemporary has drawn attention to the loose wording of the above verdict. The child undoubtedly died from the effects of arsenic, but there is no evidence to prove that he inhaled arsenical fumes. We trust that the publication of this case will deter people from purchasing green flock papers, unless they receive some satisfactory assurance that the pigment used is not Scheele's green.

The vegetable poison, hemlock, has of late crept into a cordial greatly indulged in by the Dutch people, and consumed in this country by the common people. In consequence of a communication made by the Dutch Government of the existence of a quantity of hemlock in the aniseed imported into Holland from Leghorn—in some cases in the proportion of even one-third of the weight—the French Government has issued a warning to merchants receiving consignments of aniseed, to examine them with the greatest care before delivery. Several cases of poisoning have occurred in Holland, which may be traced to the undue consumption of aniseed contaminated by hemlock. It is believed that this admixture is due to the fact, that, in the Romagna, hemlock is left to grow wild with the aniseed. We call the attention of our readers to this poisonous admixture, as aniseed is used to make a carminative water much employed in the treatment of infants.

The Adulteration of Food Act has been adopted by the Corporation of Birmingham.

Professor Bolley lately read a paper before the Chemical Society, "On a hitherto unobserved source of Paraffin." He stated that paraffin had hitherto been considered a product of the action of heat on certain vegetable and mineral substances. In some experiments that had been made in the Technical Laboratory of the Swiss Polytechnic School, on the varieties of coal used for the production of illuminating gas, Boghead Shale had been treated with various re-agents for the purpose of extracting some of its proximate constituents. With ether, it had yielded an extract containing a substance which Professor Bolley considered to be paraffin. He thought it probable that paraffin existed as such, in several of the materials from the distillation products of which it had hitherto been prepared, such as peat, shale, and lignite; and that the process he had described afforded a convenient method of testing such substances for its presence. In the specifications of the various patents that have been taken out for the production of paraffin, this substance is considered to be a compound, formed during the process of distillation, and not, as Professor Bolley believes, a body pre-existing in the raw material, acted upon by the heat.

A Prussian, named C. Imhoff, has been opposed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on the ground that he had introduced himself to the opposing creditor, Mr. Rochfort, under the name of Farina, and as the possessor of the right to manufacture genuine Eau de Cologne. By these representations Mr. Rochfort advanced money to purchase alcohol and essential oils for the manufacture of the perfume, and labels were printed, bearing the address of "Gegenüber dem Julichs Platz." These labels attracted the attention of the real firm of Johann Maria Farina & Co., of Cologne, who instructed their solicitors to file a bill in Chancery against

Mr. Rochfort, for invading their rights; and an injunction was obtained prohibiting the use of labels resembling the plaintiffs'. Mr. Rochfort, finding he had been deceived, did not resist the proceedings, and now claimed to be a creditor of the insolvent for 51*l.* upon two bills of exchange. Two witnesses attended and delivered up some blocks and a lithographic stone from which the objectionable labels were printed. The learned Commissioner did not think Mr. Rochfort had established a case to warrant a judgment of fraud against the insolvent, although he believed that the latter had introduced himself to the creditor as Farina, and that he did owe that gentleman money for materials purchased for him. Had Messrs. Farina been before the Court, the case might have been a serious one, but they were not creditors of the insolvent, and, therefore, the only point to be considered was the transaction between him and Mr. Rochfort. Under those circumstances, he saw no ground to continue the imprisonment, and, therefore, the insolvent would be discharged.

Mr. J. Richardson, of Bishopsgate-street, has notified his intention to move in the City Court of Common Council:—"That the freedom of this city, with a sword of the value of 50 guineas, be presented to General Garibaldi, as a mark of respect for his noble patriotism, unflinching courage, untiring zeal, and heroic deeds on behalf of freedom and independence in the late struggle for liberty in Italy."

Mr. Harper Twelvrees lately delivered an interesting lecture at Bow, on "The Travels and Discoveries of Dr. Livingston."

Mr. Dahlke's new fountain, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, is thus described in the *Standard* on the 17th ult.:—"This fountain has something so unique and elegant about it that it is worth a visit. It is situated in the centre of the large room, and is of an entirely novel character, the Oriental style having been adopted for the first time in these constructions. It consists of a large basin, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, supported on an hexagonal block, and six columns of dark red marble. From the centre of the basin the fountain rises up in a spiral form, panelled with choice-coloured marbles, the outlines being prettily broken, as we see it in the buildings of the East. The water (filtered by Dahlke's Silicated Carbon process) flows in six jets from a like number of bronzed lions' masks attached to the panels, and imparts to the beholder a cool and refreshing feeling. The most novel and striking feature of the whole is, perhaps, a light dome composed of thousands of pieces of glass of a prismatic form, the effect of which, when illuminated, is to give to the fountain a gorgeous and picturesque appearance."

From a letter addressed to a contemporary by "One who has been behind the Scenes," we extract the following:—"Surgeons, general practitioners, or by whatever name they are called, hold themselves forward to the public as professional men, and yet they carry on a greater trade in drugs, in many instances, than their neighbour the chemist and druggist, and the very fact of their being allowed to combine a trade and a profession induces them to be constantly sending the patient a little of something that will do him good. Further, it is a notorious fact to those in the trade that surgeons are the worst judges of the quality of drugs; in fact, they scarcely pay any attention to them when received into stock; they are put away by the man who *does* the medicine—this man being sometimes the groom, or a broken-down dispenser, totally unacquainted with pharmacy and materia medica. With regard to medical men—let me be correctly understood—they generally gain their knowledge of the doses and properties of drugs from books, or some very superficial dispensing; but of the actual worth and virtue of drugs they are incapable of judging, from a want of practical experience in pharmacy. My remedy for this state of things is a legislative enactment, compelling surgeons, &c., who prescribe to write prescriptions the same as physicians, and let the patient have the option of taking his prescription where he pleases to be dispensed. Such a division of labour would, I believe, result in benefit to the public. It would then become the chemist's interest to give still more attention to improvements in pharmaceutical preparations, and he would not be under the necessity of filling his shop with sundries in order to eke out his existence, which is too often the case under present circumstances. Further, the patient will not be drenched with the constant 'something' which is to do him good. Moreover, the surgeon will be what he professes to be—a professional man—and ought to be adequately paid as such. I expect I shall be met with the question: 'How in cases of emergency, or where there is no chemist at hand?' In such cases it will be easy for the medical adviser to keep a small medicine chest, which will at once remedy the difficulty. I could name many chemists who have commenced at school learning the classics, &c., paid large premiums, gone through the usual curriculum at the Pharmaceutical Society—viz., chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, botany, toxicology, &c.—and afterwards been obliged to turn their energies to something else, because of the want of scope; and this I hold to be in a great measure brought about by the fact of the surgeon stepping out of his profession and using the influence his position gives him to push his own inferior physic. It is a well known fact that the rich send for the M.D., and if they send for the surgeon, in numerous cases he must write a prescription, and they have it dispensed when and where they please, and, consequently, get served well, but not so with the public at large."



## THE FRENCH TREATY.

The concluding convention, signed between her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French, November 23, supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce between this country and France of January 23, has now been published, and it has appended to it that portion of the new tariff in which our readers are most interested. This will be found in the annexed table, in which are detailed the duties to be charged after the 1st of October in next year, when the new duties on the articles enumerated will come into operation, those to be charged in 1864, and the duties that were previously levied upon the same articles :—

| CHEMICALS.  | Rates of Import Duties. |    |       |    | Former Duties<br>(adding the two<br>decimes).<br>Per 100 kilos. |
|---|-------------------------|----|-------|----|---|
|   | 1860.                   |    | 1864. |    |   |
|   | f.                      | c. | f.    | c. |   |
| Iodine .....  |                         |    |       |    | 6f.   |
| Bromine .....   |                         |    |       |    | 48f.  |
| Acid:   |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Sulphuric .....   |                         |    |       |    | 49f. 20c.   |
| Nitric .....  |                         |    |       |    | 108f. 72c.  |
| Tartaric .....  |                         |    |       |    | 84f.  |
| Benzoic .....   |                         |    |       |    | 12f. to 18f.  |
| Boracic .....   |                         |    |       |    | 30c.  |
| Citric .....  |                         |    |       |    | 1f. 20c. to 180f.   |
| Arsenic .....   |                         |    |       |    | 1f. 20c.  |
| Lemon juice .....   |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Oxide:  |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Of iron .....   |                         |    |       |    | Free  |
| Of zinc, gray .....   |                         |    |       |    | "   |
| Of tin .....  |                         |    |       |    | "   |
| Of uranium .....  |                         |    |       |    | "   |
| Of copper .....   |                         |    |       |    | "   |
| Zafre and other combinations of cobalt .....                      |                         |    |       |    | "   |
| Sulphuret of arsenic .....  |                         |    | Free. |    | 9f. 60c.  |
| Chloride of potassium .....                                       |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Iodide of potassium .....   |                         |    |       |    | 6f.   |
| Salts of beetroot .....   |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Carbonates of potash .....  |                         |    |       |    | 7f. 20c. and 12f.   |
| Nitrate of potash .....   |                         |    |       |    | Free and 2f.  |
| Sulphate of potash .....  |                         |    |       |    | 12f.  |
| Tartrates of potash .....   |                         |    |       |    | 84f.  |
| Vegetable ashes, quick and lixiviated .....                       |                         |    |       |    | Free  |
| Lees of wine .....  |                         |    |       |    | Free  |
| Borax, raw .....  |                         |    |       |    | Free and 3f. 60c.   |
| Nitrate of soda .....   |                         |    |       |    | Free and 2f.  |
| Kelp .....  |                         |    |       |    | 31f. 80c.   |
| Bone black .....  |                         |    |       |    | 8f. 40c.  |
| Bones, calcined, white .....                                      |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Phosphates, natural .....   |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Citrates of lime .....  |                         |    |       |    | 1f. 20c.  |
| Sulphate of magnesia .....  |                         |    |       |    | 84f.  |
| Carbonate of magnesia .....                                       |                         |    |       |    | 240f.   |
| Chloride of magnesium .....                                       |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Acetate of iron, liquid .....                                     |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Garancine .....   |                         |    |       |    |   |
| Sugar of milk .....   |                         |    | Free  |    | Free  |
| Albumen .....   |                         |    |       |    | Prohibited  |
| Phosphorus, white .....   | 40                      | 00 | 40    | 00 |   |
| Oxide of zinc (white of zinc) .....                               | 7                       | 00 | 7     | 00 | 15f. 60c.   |
| Oxides and carbonates of lead .....                               | 7                       | 00 | 4     | 00 | 12f. to 44f. 40c.   |
| Oleic acid .....  | 5                       | 00 | 5     | 00 | 2f. 40c. to 6f.   |
| Oxalic acid and oxalates of potash .....                          | 15                      | 00 | 10    | 00 | 84f.  |
| Yellow prussiate of potash .....                                  | 20                      | 00 | 20    | 00 | 252f.   |
| Red ditto .....   | 30                      | 00 | 30    | 00 | 252f.   |
| Extracts of dye woods:  |                         |    |       |    |   |
| For blacks and violets .....                                      | 20                      | 00 | 20    | 00 | Prohibited  |
| For reds and yellows .....  | 30                      | 00 | 30    | 00 | "   |
| Turmeric, in powder .....   | 5                       | 00 | 5     | 00 | "   |
| Hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) .....                           | 0                       | 60 | 0     | 60 | 74f. 40c.   |
| Caustic soda .....  | 8                       | 00 | 5     | 00 |   |
| Carbonate of soda (salt of soda) of all degrees .....             | 4                       | 50 | 3     | 00 | 31f. 80c.   |
| Artificial soda (raw) .....                                       | 2                       | 30 | 1     | 50 |   |
| Carbonate of soda, crystallized (crystals of soda) .....          | 2                       | 30 | 1     | 50 | 31f. 80c.   |
| Sulphate of soda, sulphite of soda .....                          | 1                       | 20 | 1     | 00 | 7f. 20c. to 12f.  |
| " crystallized (Glauber's salts) .....                            | 1                       | 0  | 0     | 70 | 7f. 20c. to 12f.  |
| Bicarbonate of soda, and other salts of soda, not specified ..... | 5                       | 25 | 3     | 50 |   |
| Chloride of lime .....  | 4                       | 25 | 2     | 80 |   |
| Chloride of potash .....  | 38                      | 60 | 25    | 75 |   |
| Soap, ordinary, and for perfumery .....                           | 6                       | 00 | 6     | 00 | Prohibited  |
| Artificial ultramarine .....                                      | 15                      | 0  | 15    | 00 |   |

## CHEMICALS.

|  | Rates of Import Duties.        |                       | Former Duties<br>(adding the two<br>de-cimes).<br>Per 100 kilos. |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
|  | 1860.<br>per 100 kil.          | 1864.<br>per 100 kil. |  |
| Red phosphorus .....                                   | f.                             | c.                    |  |
| Aluminium .....  |                                |                       |  |
| Aluminate of soda .....                                |                                |                       |  |
| Chloride of aluminium .....                            |                                |                       |  |
| Chromate of potash .....                               |                                |                       |  |
| "    of lead .....                                     |                                |                       | 180f.<br>90f.  |
| Colours (not specified) dry, in paste and liquid ..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> |                       | 21f. to 42f.   |
| Stearic acid .....                                     |                                |                       | 30f. to 42f.   |
| Glue and gelatine .....                                |                                |                       | 30f. to 120f.  |
| Varnish :  |                                |                       |  |
| Oil .....  |                                |                       |  |
| Essential oil .....                                    |                                |                       | 98f. 40c.  |
| Spirits of wine .....                                  |                                |                       | 98f. 40c.  |
| Orchella dyes of all kinds .....                       |                                |                       | 9sf. 40c.  |
| Chymical, not specified .....                          | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>  |                       | 120f. to 240f.   |
|  |                                |                       | Prohibited   |

## GLASS, EARTHENWARE, AND POTTERY.

|   |      |            |
|---|------|------------|
| Glass bottles of all shapes .....                                 | 1 30 | Prohibited |
| Crucibles of all sorts, including those of plumbago or black lead | Free | 7f. 20c.   |
| Utensils and apparatus for the manufacture of chymical products   | Free | 12f.       |

## VARIOUS ARTICLES.

|  |   |                     |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Brushes of all kinds .....   | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>                                | 120f. to 240f.      |
| India-rubber manufactures :  |   |                     |
| Pure or mixed .....  | 20f.  | 24f. to 60f.        |
| Applied upon tissues in pieces or upon other materials .....       | 100f.   | 240f.               |
| In elastic tissues of any dimensions .....                         | 200f.   | 240f.               |
| N.B.—Articles of gutta percha pay the same duties as india-rubber. |   |                     |
| Alcohol, per 100 degrees .....                                     | { 15f. per hectolitre, in ad-<br>dition to the internal tax } | 30f. per hectolitre |

It should, however, be added, that it is one of the "articles" of the convention that the undermentioned products shall, on their introduction into France, and by way of compensation for equivalent duties paid by French manufacturers, be subjected to the supplementary duties hereinafter prescribed :—

|   | Fr. c. |                 |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| Raw soda .....  | 4 35   | per 100 kil.    |
| Crystals of soda .....  | 4 35   | "               |
| Sulphate of soda :—   |        |                 |
| Pure—Anhydrate .....  | 6 0    | "               |
| "    Crystallized or hydrate .....  | 2 40   | "               |
| Impure—Anhydrate .....  | 5 40   | "               |
| "    Crystallized or hydrate .....  | 2 10   | "               |
| Sulphite of soda .....  | 6 0    | "               |
| Salt of soda .....  | 11 0   | "               |
| Hydrochloric acid .....   | 3 0    | "               |
| Chloride of lime .....  | 10 0   | "               |
| Chlorate of potash .....  | 66 0   | "               |
| Chloride of magnesium .....   | 4 0    | "               |
| Bottles .....   | 1 25   | "               |
| Artificial ultramarine .....  | 11 0   | "               |
| Sal ammoniac .....  | 16 0   | "               |
| Kelp .....  | 1 50   | "               |
| Salts or raw residue of the calcination of beet-root refuse .....   | 1 25   | "               |
| Salt of tin .....   | 3 0    | "               |
| Soap—White or marbled, composed of alkalis and oil of olives, or oleaginous seeds, pure or mixed with animal fat :— |        |                 |
| The oil composing at least half of the mixture of oleaginous bodies...  | 8 20   | "               |
| The oil composing less than half in the mixture of oleaginous bodies  | 6 0    | "               |
| Of animal fat—Pure .....  | 6 0    | "               |
| Mixed with resin .....  | 6 0    | "               |
| Of palm or cocoa-nut oil mixed with animal fat .....  | 4 0    | "               |
| Coloured, composed of oils from seeds or of animal fat .....  | 6 0    | "               |
| Pure alcohol .....  | 90 0   | the hectolitre. |
| Spirits of wine varnish, per hectolitre of pure alcohol contained in the varnish .....                              | 90 0   | "               |

We know of no branch of British industry which has received larger concessions than that of the manufacturing chemist of this country. It remains to be seen, however, how far the producer of any drug that would be gladly purchased by the mass of the French people, if procurable in portable quantities and properly labelled, will be able, under the new Treaty, to secure all the benefit from the tariff that it may at first sight be supposed to yield. There will be no difficulty when the tariff comes into operation in sending drugs in the bulk into France, but there is reason to fear that to send them in bottles or packages of convenient size, labelled according to their nature, with a dose described—which would immensely increase the sale—would only be to get the articles stopped at the Custom House. Experience, however, will test this, and if it should be found hereafter that the old practice in this regard is being followed, we have every confidence in believing that this inconvenience will



prove but temporary, and that a suitable representation made in the proper quarter, will secure for the British chemist all the emolument and reputation that might be reasonably supposed to accrue to him from this more convenient method of introducing this description of product into France.

Compared with the old tariff the new one is certainly a model of wisdom and moderation. It goes also further than many people had expected; still, not a few of its duties are much too high. The duty of 16*l.* the ton on refined sugar is really exorbitant, considering that French refiners make large exports, not only all over Europe, but even to South America. A French statesman, however, has lately given expression to a truth which some objectors on this side the Channel would do well to remember,—that “everything must not be expected of France at once. She has only just broken from the bonds of prohibition, and cannot plunge *instantly* into free trade.”

Some hard things have been said of the selfish spirit in which, it is alleged, the Treaty has been conceived by our neighbours; and also the sharp practice to which they are likely to resort in enforcing the more than literal observance of the terms of the tariff. But such carpings have not come from those persons who have constituted any of the deputations from this country to Paris. By these the utmost confidence is expressed in the good faith of the French Commissioners, as well as in the consummate ability of Mr. Cobden, by which alone, it is maintained, so complicated a work as the re-arranging of the duties at all to the reasonable satisfaction of the British manufacturer could be effected. The instructions of the Government to their under-officers are of a nature to fully justify our own conclusions expressed above, and those also of the deputations in regard to the future proceedings of the French. In the Circular of Instructions just issued by the Director-General of French Customs to the officers under him, the wishes of the Government are thus expressed:—“In concluding these instructions, I must call the attention of the Service to the spirit which must preside over the application of the new tariff. The economic programme summed up by the Emperor in his letter to the Minister of State, and the Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain, are the solemn manifestations of principles and tendencies which must henceforth be developed in the relations of France with other countries. It is the duty of the officers of Customs to impress these principles and tendencies on their minds, and to carry them out in their daily operations. Vigilant in preventing fraud, and ensuring the revenue to the Treasury, they must show themselves conciliatory in their relations with upright commercial men, and liberal in the interpretation of regulations, and the solution of doubtful questions. I have no need to remind the chiefs of the Service that the rapid movement of affairs increases receipts, and that the public revenue profits definitively by all that favours the development of commerce and manufactures.”

## THE DUTIES ON MEDICINES AND ON LICENSES FOR VENDING THE SAME.

In our October number we briefly referred to the Acts of Parliament relating to the above duties and, in accordance with the promise then given, now resume and conclude the subject.

It is said by those most competent to express an opinion upon the point, that the Stamp Acts generally form one of the most complicated branches of legislation. They are so numerous, some of them so clumsily drawn, and contain together such a confused network of enactments, amendments, and repeals, that it is almost impossible to gain an accurate knowledge of their provisions. Not only are they confused or obscure; many of them are based upon principles antagonistic to the amelioration and progress of society, and to all just notions of fairness and impartiality.

If these remarks are true with respect to the Stamp Acts generally, they are especially so as regards those imposing duties on medicines, and on licenses for vending such medicines.

As an evidence of the obscurity and indefinableness of these Acts, we would particularly point to the quotation from them given in our October article, showing on what articles the duties are imposed. This portion of the Acts, it is true, is comprehensive enough, but in its vastness lies its vagueness, and the great difficulty is in deciding what its provisions may not be construed to include. Indeed, such is the uncertainty on this point that we are almost daily, in our editorial capacity, receiving enquiries on questions arising out of it.

As regards the principles upon which these acts are founded, we do not ask that they should be condemned alone upon the narrow ground of class interests. The question, we contend, is one of the most vital importance, affecting not only chemists and druggists but the paramount interests of society at large. If the so-called taxes on knowledge are opposed to the well-being and progress of society (and undoubtedly they are) the taxes on medicines must be doubly so. Solomon has said, “the glory of young men is their strength:” we say the glory of a nation is the sound health of its inhabitants. That country is best fitted to serve the great destinies of the human race that contains within itself the greatest amount of health, the real stamina of society. We talk of invasion: the surest safeguard of England would be the unimpaired health and vigour of her sons. Is it right or politic then to fret, tax, and fetter the genius, skill, labour, and means exercised in promoting the preservation, and when lost, the attainment of this health and vigour?

As to the injustice done to the profession, it is to their genius that we owe the discovery of not a few, and to their energy that we may ascribe the success of many, of the preventatives of, and remedies for, the "ills that flesh is heir to." It will be seen from the quotation already referred to that it is the *art in making or preparing* these preventatives and remedies that is taxed; and that consequently the taxes are direct impositions upon the genius, skill, and labour of chemists and druggists. The injustice of this appears the more flagrant when we consider that in order to entitle them to sell these taxed preventatives and remedies they are compelled to take out licenses, as stated in our former article. We do not complain of the necessity for taking out the licenses, but contend that this restriction ought to be considered sufficient without the imposition of duties which cannot be maintained upon the principles of justice, policy, or prudence. Besides all this, there are the continual fear, uncertainty, and oftentimes annoyance and persecution, the profession are subjected to, arising from the vast and almost unlimited scope of the Acts, as shown in the quotation referred to above. There are likewise special provisions in the Acts bearing most unjustly and harshly upon the profession, which will be made apparent by the extracts we shall presently give.

We could say much more on the above points, but, our space being limited, must content ourselves at present with recommending the subject to the earnest consideration of our professional brethren, requesting them to favour us with their individual opinions on the several points hinted at, and trusting that they, individually and collectively, will not cease to agitate until they are relieved from those burdens which we believe, and have endeavoured to show, to be so unjustly imposed upon them.

The Acts of Parliament specially relating to this subject are four in number, viz.: the 42nd Geo. 3rd, chap. 56; the 43rd Geo. 3rd, chap. 73; the 44th Geo. 3rd, chap. 98; and the 52nd Geo. 3rd, chap. 150.

The following are some of the provisions of these Acts which are still in force.

The duties shall be paid on, and the covers or labels impressed with, the respective duties affixed to the medicines, before the same are uttered, vended, or exposed to sale. Any infringement of this provision is visited with a penalty of £10. Persons fraudulently taking off labels after medicines sold, or using such labels a second time, and persons selling or buying labels for the purpose of being used a second time, or *selling any packet with such a label*, are liable to penalties of £20. The last provision appears to be rather loosely worded. Either buyer or seller may inform against the other and be himself indemnified. Upon the outside of all packets containing one dozen inclosures sent by any proprietor, compounder, or original vender thereof, to any retail vender, by any public conveyance, or which shall be about to be exported, the word "Medicines" must be written; and also the name of such proprietor, &c., and of the person sending or exporting the same if not such proprietor, &c. Officers may open suspected parcels, and seize articles not labelled.

The undermentioned articles (amongst others) are specially enumerated in the schedule to the 52nd Geo. 3rd, chap. 150, and were then liable to the duties:—

Ætherial Anodyne Spirit.  
Amboyne Lotion.  
" Mouth Powder.  
" Tooth Powder.  
Andalusia Water.  
Arabian Balsam.  
Arquebusade Water.  
Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar.  
" Condensed.  
Balm of Mecca.  
Balm of Quito.  
Beaume de Vie.  
Benzoin, Essence of  
Brazil Salts.  
Camphor, Ætherial essence of.  
Cathartian Water.  
Cephalic Snuff.  
Cordial Balm of Oilcad.  
Coate's Cough Drops.  
Culpepper's Herb Cordial.  
Daffy's Elixir, by whomsoever made.  
Eau de Cologne.  
Essence Kayon Ponti.  
Foreign medicines of all kinds, except drugs.  
Friars Balsam,  
Godfrey's Cordial.  
Hannay's Wash.  
Hooping Cough Drops.  
Hungary Balsam for the Stone and Gravel.  
Imperial Anodyne Opodeldoc.

Infallible Restorative.  
Lozenges, Anised.  
" Benzoin.  
" Camomile.  
" Ginger.  
" Horehound.  
" Ipecacuanha.  
" Patirosa.  
" Peppermint.  
" Poppy.  
" Rose.  
" Roscated Liqueur.  
" Specific.  
" Spermaceti.  
" Tolu.  
Magnesia Tablets.  
Pectoral Essence of Coltsfoot.  
Refined British Oil.  
Rose Tablets.  
Specific Convulsive Drops.  
" for the Yellow Fever.  
" Tincture.  
Toothache Fluid.  
Vegetable Embrocation.  
Welch's Female Pills.

Waters, videlicet—All artificial mineral waters, and all waters impregnated with soda or mineral alkali, or with carbonic acid gas, and all compositions in a liquid or solid state, to be used for the purpose of compounding or making any of the said waters.

### SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

All medicinal drugs whatsoever which shall be uttered or vended entire, without any mixture or composition with any other drug or ingredient whatsoever

And also all mixtures, compositions, or preparations, the properties and efficacies whereof



are known, admitted, and approved of, and wherein the person mixing, compounding, preparing, uttering, or vending the same hath not, nor claims to have, any occult secret or art for the mixing, compounding, or preparing the same, and hath no claims to have any exclusive right or title to the mixing, &c., of the same, and which mixtures, &c., have not been, are not, nor shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authorities of any letters patent, nor at any time heretofore have been, now are, or shall hereafter be, by any public notice, advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any labels or words, written or printed, and affixed to or delivered with any such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure aforesaid, held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first venders thereof, as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any such distemper malady, ailment, or complaint as aforesaid.

## THE HISTORY OF CHYMISTRY.

### CHAPTER X.

George Ernest Stahl, born in 1660, adopted the theory of Beccher, which he simplified and improved so much as to make it entirely his own, and accordingly it has always been distinguished as the Stahlian theory. This theory was for nearly a century accepted by the whole of Europe.

Though misled in his general notions few men have done more than Stahl for the progress of chemical science. His processes were, many of them, of the most beautiful and satisfactory kind. He discovered a number of properties of the caustic alkalis and metallic calces, and the nature of sulphurous acid. He reasoned upon all the operations of chemistry in which gaseous bodies were not concerned with admirable precision. He gave an axiomatic form to the science, banishing from it vague details, circumlocutions, and enigmatic descriptions, in which even Beccher had too much indulged; he laboured in the spirit of the Baconian school, multiplying instances, and cautiously making inductions, and appealing in all cases to experiments, which, though not of the most refined kind, were more perfect than any which preceded them.

Dr. Hales, about 1724, resumed the investigations commenced with so much success by Boyle, Hooke, and Mayow, and obtained a number of important and curious results. He disengaged elastic fluids from a number of substances, and drew the conclusion that air was a chemical element in many compound bodies, and that flame resulted from the action and reaction of ærial and sulphurous particles.\*

In 1756, Dr. Black published his admirable researches on calcareous, magnesian, and alkaline substances, by which he proved the existence of a gaseous body perfectly distinct from the air of the atmosphere. He showed that quicklime differed from marble and chalk by containing this substance; and that it was a weak acid, capable of being expelled from alkaline and earthy substances by strong acids.†

Meyer, a German, in opposition to these ideas, attempted to show that limestones became caustic, not by the emission of elastic matter, but by combining with a peculiar substance in the fire. But the loss of weight was perfectly inconsistent with this view; and Beyman, at Upsal, Macbride, in Ireland, Keir, at Birmingham, and Cavendish, in London, demonstrated the correctness of the opinions of Black.

Mr. Cavendish, about 1765, invented an apparatus for examining elastic fluids confined by water, which has been since called the hydro-pneumatic apparatus. He discovered inflammable air, and described its properties; and ascertained the relative weights of fixed air, inflammable air, and common air.

Dr. Priestley, about 1771, discovered nitrous air, nitrous oxide, and dephlogisticated air; and by substituting mercury for water in the pneumatic apparatus, ascertained the existence of several æriform substances, which are rapidly absorbable by water,—muriatic acid air, sulphurous acid air, and ammonia.

About this time Macquer, Rouella, Margraff, and Pott added considerably to the knowledge of fossile bodies and the properties of the metals. Bergman, in Sweden, developed some refined ideas on the powers of chemical attraction. In the same country Scheele, independently of Priestley, discovered several of the same æriform substances. He ascertained

\* Hales's Statical Essays, 2nd edit., 8vo., vol. i. p. 315.

† Essays and Observations Physical and Literary, vol. ii. p. 159.

the composition of the atmosphere; he also brought to light fluoric acid, prussic acid, and the substance which has been improperly called oxymuriatic gas.

Black, Cavendish, Priestley, and Scheele are accounted the greatest chemical discoverers of the eighteenth century. Dr. Priestley began his career of discovery without any general knowledge of chemistry, and with a very imperfect apparatus; but, it is said, that no single person ever discovered so many new and curious substances.

In 1774, Bayen\* showed that mercury converted into a calx or earth by the absorption of air, could be revived without the addition of any inflammable substance; and hence he concluded that there was no necessity for supposing the existence of inflammable air in accounting for the calcination of metals. The subject, nearly about the same time, was taken up by Lavoisier, who, in 1775, showed that the air produced from the calx of mercury, supported flame and respiration better than common air, which he afterwards named oxygene.†

Lavoisier is regarded as one of the most sagacious of the chemical philosophers of the last century. He introduced weight and measure, and strict accuracy of manipulation into all chemical processes.

Till 1787 there was no attempt to reform the nomenclature of chemistry. In this year Messrs. Lavoisier, Morveau, Berthollet, and Fourcroy presented to the world a plan for an almost entire change in the denomination of chemical substances founded upon the idea of calling simple bodies by names characteristic of their most striking qualities, and of naming compound bodies from the elements which composed them.

The new nomenclature was speedily adopted in France; with some modifications it was accepted in Germany; and after much discussion and opposition, was also adopted in England.

Hoffman, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, pointed out magnesia as a peculiar substance.‡ About fifty years later Margraaf§ distinguished accurately between the silicious, calcareous, and aluminous earths. Scheele, in 1774, discovered barytes; Klaproth.|| in 1788, made known gircone; Dr. Hope,¶ stronites in 1791; Godolin,\*\* ittria in 1794; and Vauquelin, glucine in 1798.

Quicksilver, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony, though mentioned by the Greek and Roman authors, yet owe their production, in the form of reguli or pure metals, to the alchemists.

Cobalt was used to tinge glass in Saxony in the sixteenth century; but the metal was unknown till the time of Brandt, who discovered it in 1733. Nickel was procured by Cronstedt in 1751.†† The properties of manganese, which was announced as a peculiar metal by Kaim‡‡ in 1770, were minutely investigated by Scheele and Bergman several years after. Molybdic acid was discovered by Scheele in 1778, and a metal procured from it by Hielm in 1782, the same year that tellurium was made known by Muller. Scheele discovered tungstic acid in 1781; and soon after a metal was extracted from it by Messrs. D'Elhuyars. Klaproth discovered uranium in 1789.§§ The first description of the properties of the oxide of titanium was given by Gregor in 1791.|||| Vauquelin made known chromium in 1797; Hatchett, columbium in 1801; and shortly after the same substance was noticed by Ekeberg, and named by him tantalum. Cerium was discovered, in 1804, by Hissniger and Berzelius. Platina was brought into Europe and examined by Lewis in 1749. In 1803, Descotils, Fourcroy, and Vauquelin announced a new metallic substance in it; but the complete investigation of the properties of this extraordinary body was reserved for Messrs. Tennant and Wollaston, who, in 1803 and 1804, discovered in it no less than four new metallic substances (besides the body which exists in it in the largest proportion): namely, iridium, osmium, palladium, and rhodium.

We must now conclude this brief sketch of the progress of chemistry, which we do not think it necessary to continue up to the present time. Many important discoveries have been made in the science since those we have alluded to; but they are so recent, and consequently are being so continually discussed, that our readers must already have such an acquaintance with them as to render any notice of them here superfluous.

\* Journal de Physique, 1774, p. 288.

† In the Journal de Physique for 1789, Preliminary Discourse, De la Metheric has given an admirable view of the progress of the investigations concerning the gases.

‡ Hoffman, Opera tom. iv. p. 479.

§ Annales de Chimie, tom. i. p. 183.

¶ Crell's Annals, 1796.

†† De Metallis Dubili, p. 48.

‡‡ Annales de Chimie, xii. p. 147.

§ Oposcules, tom. ii. p. 137.

¶ Edinburgh Trans., vol. iv. p. 44.

†† Bergman, Opuscula, tom. ii. p. 22.

§§ Journal de Physique, 1789, p. 39.



## QUERIES.

**A COUNTRY DRUGGIST.**—The following is good formula for a horse-blister which does not prevent the re-growth of the hair :—Biniodide of mercury, 3j to the ounce lard. *Recipe for Godfrey's Cordial.*—Tincture of opium, f 3vj; molasses, Oiv; alcohol, f 3viij; water, Oviiss; carbonate of potassa, 5v; oil of sassafras, f 3j. Dissolve the carbonate in the water, add the molasses, and heat gently till they simmer; remove the scum, and add the oil of sassafras and laudanum, having previously well mixed them together. This preparation contains rather better than one grain of opium to the ounce.

**L. ST. O.**—Crab oil is imported from Central America. A sample is in possession of Morgan Brothers, who will be happy to receive orders to import, but are not in a position to quote the price at present.

**E. I. A.**—There are various recipes for glycerine jelly. The following, from the "Pharmaceutical Journal," is one of the best :—Pharmacopœia soft soap,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; purified honey, 2 drachms; bleached olive oil, 5 ounces; perfume, q. s. Mix the soap with the honey, and then *gradually* add the oil, stirring continually until the whole of the oil is taken up. The oil must not be added too fast.

A good lotion for chilblains, if not broken, is made by mixing chloride of ammonium, 3ss; water, 3iv; hydrochloric acid, f 3j; alcohol, f 3iss. Apply morning and evening.

**J. T. N.**—Paraffin is a white solid, similar in its properties to wax; is obtained from coal and other bituminous substances by distillation at a low temperature. Paraffin oil and photogene are liquids, of uncertain composition, obtained by distilling coal; they contain variable quantities of paraffin, and are used for purposes of illumination. The same remarks apply to petrole and belmontine, which are obtained, the former from petroleum, and the latter from Rangoon tar. You had better apply to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society respecting the major and minor examinations, the subject being too long to be discussed here. See also the Almanack issued with this number for particulars of all the societies connected with pharmacy.

**T. C.**—Gum gamboge, or orange chrome, forms a good colouring matter for pomades. The former, we should imagine, would be the most harmless.

**TAFFY** is informed that belmontine and paraffin oils are distilled from coal, and may be bought, at a very cheap rate, almost everywhere. "Taffy" must be "chaffing" when he asks us for a formula for making burning oils. He surely must know that, like poets,

"Olei nascuntur non fiunt."

Nothing can be better for illuminating purposes than the oils mentioned above. If fuel is required, pyroligneous ether (about 1/3 per pint) burnt in a spirit lamp is cheapest and best. These substances are sold at so cheap a rate, that it would be like weaving one's own pocket-handkerchief, or making one's own paper, to attempt their private manufacture.

**ALPHA.**—J. R. Byron, New Ross, has kindly enabled us to answer Alpha's query in our November number.—"Cod liver oil dissolves cit. quinae and ferri, cit. iron, iodine, and various alkaloids, and holds them in solution until the oil turns rancid."

**AN ASSISTANT** asks for information about the condition and prospects of chemists' assistants in Montreal. We should feel obliged if some of our numerous subscribers in the above named city would kindly afford us some information on the subject before the publication of our February number.

**F. NEWBERRY AND SONS.**—There must be some mistake about your correspondent's query. Anthracite is a carbonaceous mineral, composed of carbon, 94; hydrogen, 3; oxygen and nitrogen, 3; mineral matter a mere trace. Magnesia cannot therefore possibly be obtained from it.

**WILLIAM JAMES.**—To make fumigating paper, take 3iij Potass. Nit., dissolve it in 1 pint of water. Saturate some thick blotting paper with solution, then dry and re-dip in such essential oils as may be preferred.

**AMICUS** will find "Pereira's Materia Medica" the best. "Royle's Manual" is an exceedingly useful one, and much lower in price. Peisse's "Art of Perfumery" costs 8/6.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Dahlke, whose invention was described in our number, has succeeded in forming a company, with a view to carry out the manufacture of his patent filters. The Silicated Carbon Company, which is the name adopted, have purchased premises on the banks of the Thames at Battersea, where they are now erecting the requisite machinery, &c., and will be ready next month to execute orders.

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences a paper was received from Sir David Brewster, in which that distinguished philosopher alludes to certain words used by M. Biot, in his "Introduction to Mechanical Chemistry," and shows that he (Sir David) was the discoverer of the phenomenon of coloured rings in the beryl, emerald, ruby, &c., which he published so far back as 1813, while Dr. Wollaston discovered the same in Iceland spar in the following year. He also mentions the omission of other discoveries of his by M. Biot.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CHLORODYNE.

Notwithstanding the wish expressed in our last, Messrs. Anderson have addressed to us a long letter, which, if published, would re-open the triangular duel between themselves, Messrs. Newbery, and Mr. Davenport. Referring to the former firm, they state—"In the same journal in which their complaint of the mention of our names by you is inserted, appears an advertisement of theirs quoting an extract from the 'Lancet,' in which their own names are mentioned, and which they forgot to term in their own words 'editorial glamour.' We think this fact alone will show your readers pretty plainly the real animus of the attack which has been made upon us; we have met with too much success to please the jealousy of these houses." After complaining of the strong terms used by the latter, they add—"In answer to Mr. Davenport's so-called fact, we beg to assert that the chlorodyne sold by us is a *bonâ fide* and uniform preparation, made from the formula of Dr. Ogden, given in your journal by that gentleman, and extensively used at St. Mary's Hospital. If the public prefer it to his, that is no reason why he in his spleen should heap upon us the scurrilous abuse conveyed in the terms, 'assumption,' 'presumed analysis,' 'concoction,' &c., made use of in his letter. He should bear in mind that these terms involve very grave charges, and that a repetition of them may lead to something less agreeable than a correspondence in your journal." This subject—though doubtless highly interesting to those immediately concerned—has, we think, been quite as fully discussed in our columns as its merits justify. We must therefore decline publishing any more communications upon it.

## DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.

Sir,—Having seen a complaint in your Journal from a "Large Employer" respecting the scarcity of good assistants, I cannot help making the remark that, whilst such poor salaries are given there will always be a trouble to get a good one, and I very much doubt whether, after a few years, a druggist will be able to obtain an assistant at all, for there is not the slightest encouragement (what with the small pittance given and the long confinement—I am speaking of the trade in general) for a young man to be apprenticed to a druggist, when the only means he has to become his own master is what he can save out of his salary when assistant. Of all trades the chemist's assistant is the worst paid, yet requires the greatest study and perseverance, and the heaviest premium. I cannot say why it is so, for of all trades the retail drug is the most profitable, and the assistants are expected (according to advertisements) to be and carry themselves as gentlemen.

I know several young men who left the trade immediately after the term of their apprenticeship had expired, and I believe that if anything turns up only temporary, in the least degree

more advantageous to them, they will cut the drug trade immediately for it—in fact I believe it to be the prevailing sentiment with every druggist's assistant—and not to be wondered at nor blamed for. I have no doubt that whatever employer reads this will say immediately, "Oh, he is some dissatisfied assistant;" but in that he is very much mistaken, for I am *not* a druggist's assistant, although I know what it is to be one. If you would publish this letter in your next number, you would greatly oblige,

Yours truly, M.D.

## TRADE CUTTING.

Sir,—In the article in last month's number of your Journal, headed "The Business of a Chemist and Druggist—what constitutes it?" the writer of that article states that the charge of "Cutting" cannot be brought against the Pharmacutists so strongly as against the other members of the trade who do not belong to that body. If our friend means that there are not so many Cutting Pharmacutists as non-Pharmacutists, he may be right, but the quality of them in this way is equal to any in the trade, as the following will prove. A Pharmaceutical Chemist, not one hundred miles from Sun Street, Bishopsgate Street, advertises weekly, "Best Purified Epsom Salts, 3d. per lb.; Flowers of Sulphur, 4d. per lb.; Picked Alexandrian Senna, 2½d. per oz.; Seidlitz Powders, (12 draughts) 8d. per box; Pure Cod Liver Oil, 1½d. per oz.," &c., &c., and I have known a person to go into this gentleman's shop and purchase two ozs. of Epsom Salts, wrapped, tied, and labelled, for a halfpenny. Pharmaceutical Chemists have as much right to "Cut" as any in the trade, if they like, but, as members of a society which advocates so much for the respectability of the trade, we may reasonably expect more than this from them in the way of example.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

FAIR PRICE.

Cheltenham.

Dear Sir,—As a portion of your valuable Journal is open to the discussion of all matters referring to the interests of the trade, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, to make a few observations regarding the system of "Trade Cutting." This was a subject which formed a portion of the first part of an excellent article which appeared in your last number, entitled, "The Business of a Chemist and Druggist," &c., communicated by "One in the Trade." Now, when I read this article my attention was particularly attracted to the above subject, and my feelings were not a little excited by it when I found that the writer, in denouncing this unprincipled system, exonerated the Pharmacutists of any participation in it, and attributed it only to that class who (as he says) have not striven in the slightest to raise the "status" of their profession.

Now as I am not the proprietor of a business,



of course this insinuation does not apply personally to me, yet, as I am connected with one who, I suppose, must consider it applicable to him, he being not a Pharmaceutist, I think I shall be only doing justice to him, and all other members of the profession who may consider themselves inculpated, by drawing attention to a case in point, and one which came under my own observation a short time since, in which it will be seen that the "Cutting Trade" is practised by Pharmaceutists, and that charges of a very strong nature may be brought against them. The particulars of this case are as follows:

A person whose circumstances and position in life might be considered highly respectable, and who was a regular customer of ours, had been having a prescription, of which the following is a correct copy, repeatedly dispensed by us:—

R. Liq: Potassæ.

Vin: Aloes.

Vin: Ferri ana ʒi ft. Guttæ.

Sumat: Coch: paro: i ter die ex aqua.

After having this mixture prepared no less than nine times, the customer was anxious to know the amount of the debt contracted by it;

accordingly the account was rendered, the amount charged for each bottle being 1s. 3d. Every member of the profession will agree with me in considering this a fair and reasonable charge; however, the customer, it seems, did not think so, and to be satisfied on the point resolved to try another shop. Accordingly the prescription was taken, perhaps by chance, to the shop of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, one which has not long been established here, but which is authenticated and honoured by bearing the name, over the entrance, of a very well known firm in the metropolis, as the place of the proprietor's former researches, where it was, I am sorry to say, dispensed for the petty sum of 10d. Of course we have seen nothing of our customer since.

Would "One in the Trade" require the production of a stronger charge than this to convince him that this system is practised by Pharmaceutists? I should think not.

Trusting this will receive your attention, and hoping that it may find a place in your number for the present month, I remain your obedient servant,

AN ASSISTANT.

## PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

### LETTER I.

THE position of the French Pharmaciens,—their organization—the points whereon they assimilate to, or diverge from their British brethren,—are topics, the proper discussion of which, would require as many days as I have hours to devote to them. As, however, you urge me to throw what light I can upon the subject, I propose doing so to the best of my ability, with the limited means at my command, in the present and in a future letter.

And first, as the subject is attracting so much interest at the present moment, let me call the attention of my co-pharmaceutists to the singular fact (of which I have good reason to know that you and they were ignorant) that an association exists here, similar in its leading features to the proposed United Society of England. As will be seen from its rules, of which I shall give an abstract, the objects, *modus operandi*, terms of membership, &c., &c., of the two societies are very nearly the same. My attention was called to this circumstance by Mr. Swann, an English chemist practising in Paris. He is a member of the Paris society, which, I have his authority for stating, answers admirably. In conjunction with the two other leading English chemists in Paris, he expresses his entire approval of the proposed English society; and here, before commencing a description of this French society, permit me to add, that out of the little colony of English chemists, numbering five, three have desired me to express their adhesion to the English society, and the remaining two I have not yet seen.\*

The "Provident Society of Pharmaceutists of the Department of the Seine," is the title adopted by the Paris organization, from which it will be perceived that its proceedings are confined to one Department,—in other words, to Paris. It was established in 1853, consists of about 400 members, and its objects are stated to be as follows:—To encourage sentiments of fraternity; to succour members of the trade who have fallen into distress, and aid their widows and children; to procure situations for assistants, give them prizes, and assist such as are ill, or who may have been disabled in the exercise of their profession; to protect the legal practitioners of pharmacy against the encroachments of other parties.

Any chemist practising in Paris, upon application to the Secretary, and undertaking to observe the rules, is entitled to become a member.

The administration consists of a President, Vice-President, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Board of ten members, the whole of whom are elected by ballot. This body—the council—meets once a month, or oftener; and all decisions, to be valid, must be passed by a majority of those present, five being necessary to form a quorum.

The subjects on which it has to decide, are—

The proposals for admission; though if these are supported by two of their number they

\* The names have been handed to the Secretary of the United Society. Our correspondent has forwarded a copy of the Rules of the Society described, which are published in the form of a pamphlet, together with the Report of the Meeting. Any member of the trade can consult it at our office.

arc at once accepted, otherwise, the applicant's right to become a member is first enquired into.

The distribution of help to needy members; it is, however, expressly precluded from using the current funds of the society for this purpose, *only the interest resulting from such funds*. If any case of sufficient urgency occurs to justify departure from this rule, a meeting of members must be called to sanction it.

It votes all expenses, audits the Treasurer's accounts, &c.

It has authority to cancel the membership of those who do not comply with the rules, previous to taking which step such member must be advised.

It takes all necessary measures for the protection of the legal practice of pharmacy, and is empowered to fill up, until the next general meeting, any vacancy occurring among its members.

All business is transacted in the name of the President, who calls meetings, &c., &c.; in his absence these duties devolve on the Vice-President, or on the senior member. The Secretary receives his instructions from the President, and keeps an account of all proceedings.

The Treasurer, twice a year, receives the subscriptions, and cannot pay any monies without the authority of the President.

All accounts are made up to the end of the year, and duly examined by two Auditors.

The funds of the Provident Society consist of the capital acquired, with the interest thereon, and the annual subscriptions. All surplus funds are to be invested in the Funds, and no alteration of investment can take place unless authorised by a general meeting.

The annual subscription is 10 francs (8 shillings), payable half-yearly in advance. One-third of the sum realised by the annual subscriptions is to be invested, in order to create a reserve fund; the remaining two-thirds are devoted to current expenditure. Any surplus remaining at the end of the year is to be added to the funded capital.

Assistance may be given to members, or non-members, pursuing or who have pursued the practice of pharmacy in the department; also, temporary assistance may be given to members of the body accidentally in Paris, and who may be seeking employment, &c.

One-fourth of the revenue is entrusted to the President for distribution to urgent cases. No individual can receive, of such fund, more than 20 francs (16 shillings).

The Society takes great interest in apprentices and assistants, and undertakes to place them where they will be able to learn the practice of pharmacy, as required by law, without any fee. It also distributes prizes to such as distinguish themselves, and keeps a register of situations vacant, &c., in the establishments of members of the society.

A general meeting takes place every year, or oftener if required, but no topic can be discussed unless proposed by the Council.

None of the fundamental rules can be altered, nor can the society be dissolved, except by a general meeting, consisting of three-fourths of the members, of which two-thirds must concur. In case that number is not forthcoming, a second meeting must be called; if again the number does not suffice, a third meeting must be summoned, at which a majority of three-fourths of those present may act.

In case of the society being dissolved, all funds and other property must be employed for some benevolent purpose in the interests of the profession; if possible, to found wards in the hospitals and charitable asylums, such to be reserved for the unfortunate members of the profession, their widows, &c.

Such, Sir, is an *epitome* of the rules of this excellent association, which in their printed form occupy fourteen pages 8vo. In comparing them with those proposed for the guidance of the English organization, it must be borne in mind, that the institutions here are very different from those in England. In my next I shall endeavour to point out some of their peculiarities; meantime I may state that no pharmacien can practise without passing an examination, and receiving a license from government.

**STRYCHNIA AND WOORARA.**—From the experiments of M.M. Martin, Magron, and Buisson (which have been of a very extensive character) into the comparative action of these poisons on the central nervous system, it appears that woorara acts on the motor nerves in the same way as strychnia; and consequently that in this respect there is no antagonistic action, such as it has been stated exists between strychnia and woorara.

**PHOSPHORUS IN PLANTS.**—From a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Corenwinder, he states that young plants give ashes rich in phosphoric acid; but after maturity the grain, or fruit stalks, and leaves contain but a small proportion. Marine plants, growing on rocks, also contain much phosphate.

Two French Chemists suggest, in the "Cosmos," a new method of obtaining gases in their liquid state, which consists in hastening the evaporation of certain liquids by the introduction of a minutely divided current of air. They also prove that at very low temperatures chemical combinations do not take place. The Abbé Moigno recommends the authors to ascertain at once whether or not carbon is soluble in carbonic acid as sulphur is in sulphide of carbon. A German philosopher has said that it is, and is occupying himself with the search for diamonds in that direction.



**TRADES LIST OF PATENTS,**

*Selected and arranged for the "Chemist and Druggist," by WEATHERDON & CO., PATENT AGENTS, 77, CHANCERY LANE, of whom further information may be had, as also the costs of protecting Inventions.*

**LETTERS PATENT.****DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.**

- 1171 Clark, W., Chancery-lane, improvements in the manufacture of cyanides of barium and strontium.
- 1193 Barth, G. H., Piccadilly, improvements in processes for aerating or supersaturating water and other fluids with oxygen or compounds of oxygen, or other gas or gases.
- 1200 Jordan, R. J., Berners-street, improvements in pills.
- 1242 Copcutt, J., Kirby-street, improvements in manufacturing gas and carbon or lamp-black in one or the same apparatus, and in the apparatus employed therein; and for means and apparatus for rendering the gas applicable for lighting of ships, lighthouses, mines, and all other places where gas can be used.
- 1288 Baker, W., Sheffield, improvements in the manufacture or production of white lead.
- 1354 Hunter, A. G., the younger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, improvements in the manufacture of chlorine.

**INDIA RUBBER.**

- 1957 Newton, A. V., Chancery-lane, an improved mode of treating waste vulcanised india rubber.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

- 1059 D'Aubréville, L., Paris, improvements in the manufacture of metallic boxes or vessels used to contain preserved alimentary provisions or other substances, and in the apparatuses or machinery employed therein.
- 1142 Kemp, H., Marylebone, improvements in preserving wood, leather, iron, and other substances.
- 1201 Agata, D. S., Lisbon, an improved disinfectant.
- 1239 Longmaid, J., Galway, improvements in treating iron pyrites and other ores, containing copper, silver, and tin, or either of them, and sulphur.
- 1316 Moule, Rev. H., Fordington, and Bannehr, J., Exeter, improvements in the nature and construction of closets and commodes for the reception and removal of excrementitious and other offensive matter, and in the manufacture of manure from thence.
- 1334 Greenway, C., Cheltenham, improvements in the manufacture of salt, and in apparatus used therein.
- 1379 Lavender, E., and Lavender, R., Stepney, improvements in destructive and vinous distillation.
- 1448 Spence, W., Chancery-lane, improvements in the mode of, and apparatus for, reducing silicious substances to a fluid state.
- 1699 Pile, J., and Smyth, J. R., West Hartlepool, improvements in the preservation of iron surfaces from corrosion or decay.

1996 Read, R., the younger, Leicester, improvements in the manufacture of waterproof fabrics permeable to air.

2011 Neal, J., Birmingham, a new or improved mixture or composition for fumigating plants, and thereby destroying insects infesting the said plants.

**PROVISIONAL PATENTS.****DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.**

- 2479 Hanon, E. J., Paris, improvements in the manufacture of vegetable albumine.
- 2510 McDougall, A., Manchester, improvements in materials or compositions for destroying vermin on sheep and other animals, and for protecting therefrom.
- 2557 Hunter, A. G., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, improvements in treating sulphurets.
- 2597 Chisholm, J., Chisholm, G., and Kent, R. T., Mark-lane, an improved method of obtaining compounds of nitrogen.
- 2612 Cobley, T., Hesse, improvements in the manufacture of white lead (meaning carbonates of lead).
- 2628 Hunt, W., Tipton, improvements in obtaining sulphur or certain sulphur compounds from certain other sulphur compounds, and in obtaining carbonic acid.
- 2483 West, J. A., St. Helen's, improvements in treating solutions containing sulphate of soda; also metallic and other matters, and in obtaining products therefrom.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

- 2220 Launay, C. T., and De Vernez, A. M. A. D., Paris, improvements in treating coal naphtha, and in apparatus employed therein.
- 2236 Schnell, W., Strand, improvements in the manufacture of lucifer matches.
- 2243 Horsey, J., Belvedere-road, improvements in india rubber teats.
- 2246 Gedge, W. E., Wellington-street, improvements in the manufacture of manure.
- 2249 Barnwell, S., and Rollason, A., Coventry, improvements in combining and mixing certain solutions of proxylene with animal, mineral, and vegetable substances, by which its quality is altered in such a manner as to produce hard, resistant, adhesive, plastic, or resilient compounds and articles, unalterable in their nature and varied in colour, which said compounds in a state of solution may also be advantageously employed as paints or varnish.
- 2252 Stevens, C., Welbeck-street, a new medico-chirurgical bleeding instrument.
- 2268 Cullis, W., Homerton, improvements in stoppering or closing bottles, jars, and other like vessels.
- 2272 Reece, R., Llandilo, improvements in treating lignite and certain bituminous mineral substances, so as to obtain products therefrom.

## DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES FOR 1861.

WE intended to insert our new and complete Price List in the "Chemist and Druggist" of January, 1861, but we find, on inquiring at the office, that there are *weighty* reasons why we should modify that intention, and we have, therefore, determined to issue our List in Monthly Parts of about eight pages each, which will be printed on lemon-tinted paper, and paged especially for us, so that our customers may extract them, and keep them separately with the index, which will be issued with the last part.

When completed, our list will be found to give more reliable information on DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES than any yet published, while the prices are arranged for buyers and sellers, not consumers, an advantage offered alone by us, and which enables us to state our lowest nett prices for everything, and our customers may sell the goods to Surgeons if so disposed, without fearing us as competitors. We have not yet found it necessary to resort to the transparent trick of putting one article below its proper value, to procure an exorbitant profit on another, but are confident that in general orders for Druggists' Sundries, our 20*l.* worth, or whatever the amount may be, shall be of equal if not superior value to any of our competitors.

Further, if Druggists are desirous of getting justice done them in their Sundry business, we suggest the advisability of their confining their Sundry Orders to Sundry Houses, and so help us in our endeavours to make Sundries as legitimate a business as Drugs or Grocery. It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that hitherto every one, be he great or small, has believed himself capable of making a profit of Sundries, and consequently solicited orders, which are found usually to be executed at the highest price asked by some leading house from whom the Pedler procures one article out of every six, keeps one in stock, if it is very saleable, and gets the other four from the cheapest source he knows. This Sundry peddling is most energetically carried on by mediocre Wholesale Druggists, who take them though they do not possess 100*l.* worth of Druggists' Sundries at any one time, but simply buy a few gross of nested P.O. Pill Boxes, and about a dozen other every-day articles. We believe we are the only house that has as yet set its face against this one-sided trade, and that gives to its direct customers the lowest nett price, and very frequently such a price as the Pedlers cannot compete with.

We, as men of business, are aware that it would be ridiculous for us to offer Drugs in competition with those who buy largely on the market, and are as well aware that Sundries must be paid for at exorbitant rates when ordered through irregular channels.

We think it is only necessary to call attention to the foregoing facts, to show the fallacy of the thing, as we believe no Druggist in London employs as many hands as either Maw and Son or ourselves, and that either one of our stocks are worth more than the entire Sundries amongst the London Drug Trade. We have made up our minds that Druggists' Sundries, at the right prices, shall be bought from Druggists' Sundrymen only, and the only way this can be done is by putting a fair profit upon everything, rendering it necessary for all competitors to buy legitimately to sell alongside us. The anomaly of Druggists charging Catheters 18*s.*, Trusses 24*s.*, Spongio Piline 14*s.*, and such exalted notions will then be done away with, to the undoubted benefit of all parties, and the necessity of such notices as the following will no longer exist—

"COLONIAL DRUGGISTS who order Goods of *Morgan's make* will simply do themselves justice by seeing that they bear *Morgan's name*. We note this as we have lately received several *direct* complaints from *indirect* buyers, and in each case, on investigation, have proved that the English agents had sent inferior imitations and charged our prices, thus robbing both their customers and ourselves.

"We guarantee our goods at all times to be good value for the price asked, and common sense teaches that Druggists' Sundries cannot be purchased to advantage from either Wholesale Druggists or Merchants, without an advance on our rates, any more than Drugs or Drapery Goods can be purchased from us on equal terms to those offered by Wholesale Druggists or Drapers."

Do not let it be understood that we object to or fear competition; we rather prefer it, being convinced that healthy competition is a necessary of life, and beneficial to all parties, though occasionally it may not appear so.

Neither do we wish to say a word against our fellow Sundrymen, though they do not see the suicidal course of allowing a discount to Wholesale Druggists. Our objection is purely against such Druggists as having no healthy confidence in themselves, endeavour to creep in with some sundry article at cost price. We would ask the Wholesale Druggists what they would think of Maw or ourselves if, finding it difficult to sell our wares, we were to tempt our friends with Magnes. Sulph. at market cost, or Howard's Quinine at a loss of 10 per cent.

These remarks apply more forcibly still to Druggists doing business in our Colonies, where Sundrymen have been, until lately, unknown. One of our firm, on a recent Colonial tour, found nearly all his Sundry business in the hands of Wholesale Druggists, and a few of the results were as follow:—One London Drug house had actually a printed list of Druggists' Sundries for foreign distribution, calling attention to the quality of their goods, and their enormous



facilities, &c., &c., which facilities were quite 100 per cent. more than our regular prices. Such occurrences as Catheters at 21/ dozen; we sell better at 6/ dozen. Trusses at 24/; we sell equal at 14/. Silver Capped Bottles 9/6; we sell at 6/3; and a variety of other items.

After this long story we hope Druggists will more carefully examine the prices they are charged, if they continue to buy of Druggists, as we guarantee, at our prices, to supply the best article only, unless we state to the contrary.

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This is believed to be the only work yet published which presents the medicinal preparations in common use with many valuable new formulas, arranged and treated of under the several heads of the processes by which they are prepared, and with all the necessary details and precautions to aid the inexperienced in their successful preparation. It is the work of a practical Druggist and Chemist, of large experience and close observation, and embodies an amount of knowledge of the details of the art of preparing medicines, and their uses and properties, which renders it invaluable both to Pharmacutists and Medical Practitioners.

That portion devoted to the relations of Pharmacy to Organic Chemistry, presents the active principles of medicinal plants classified chemically, and described with reference to their modes of extraction, doses, uses, &c. The Art of *Dispensing*, Rules for the Management of the Shop, and many other portions are of especial interest to Druggists and Chemists.

The chapter on the Art of *Prescribing*, though sufficiently full for practical purposes, are less in detail and more modern in style than those formerly in use, and adapt the work to the use of the physician. An appendix on the management of the sick chamber, and preparation of diet for the sick and convalescent, contains much information, of which the Profession are too often ignorant.

The rapid sale of the first edition of this work, and the favourable notices it has everywhere received, have stimulated the author to bring it up fully to the times, and it is confidently recommended as one of the most valuable of recent medical works.

"Judging from this work, it appears that Pharmacy holds a high place in the United States. Altogether, the treatise of Professor Parrish may be cordially recommended as one admirably suited to the requirements of the practical pharmacist."—*Lancet*.

"The whole treatise is eminently practical, and there is no production of the kind in the English language so well adapted to the wants of the pharmacist and druggist. To physicians, also, it cannot fail to be highly valuable, especially to those who are obliged to prepare and compound many of their own medicines."—*N. Am. Med. Chir. Review, Jan., 1860.*

AGENT FOR LONDON,

Office of the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"

24, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

## INDEX TO VOL. I.

Accidental Poisoning, Hints for the Prevention of, 294.  
 Administering of Poisons' Bill, 146.  
 Addresses, 1, 17, 97.  
 Adulteration and Legislation, 125.  
 Aid to the Sick and Wounded in Sicily, 257.  
 Aloine, 229.  
 American Journals, Reviews of, 319.  
 Aniline and Benzine, 317.  
 Apothecaries' Bill, An, 199.  
 April, Botanical Calendar for, 157.  
 Art of Perfumery, 230.  
 Atropine, 171.  
 August, Botanical Calendar for, 270.

Bebeerine, 229.

Benzine and Aniline, 317.

Boiled Bones and Guano, 61.

### BOTANICAL CALENDAR:—

Achillea Millefolium, 242.  
 Aconitum Napellus, 99, 218, 309.  
 Acorus Calamus, 304.  
 Althæa Officinalis, 270, 309.  
 Allium Sativum, 242.  
 Amygdalus Communis, 129.  
 Anthemis Nobilis, 270.  
 Archangelica Officinalis, 271.  
 Arnica Montana, 213, 309.  
 Artemisia Absinthium, 186, 218.  
 Arum Maculatum, 213.  
 Asarum Europæum, 157.  
 Atropa Belladonna, 213.  
 Berberis Vulgaris, 271.  
 Bryonia Dioica, 271.  
 Cardamine Pratensis, 186.  
 Chelidonium Majus, 157.  
 Cochlearia Armoracia, 186.  
 " Officinalis, 157.  
 Colchicum Autumnale, 242, 274.  
 Conium Maculatum, 214.  
 Crocus Sativus, 338.  
 Cydonia Vulgaris, 339.  
 Cytisus Scoparius, 214.  
 Daphne Mezereum, 339.  
 Datura Stramonium, 272.  
 Digitalis Purpurea, 215.  
 Ecbalium Officinarum, 243, 274.  
 Eryngium Campestre, 99, 157, 340.  
 Glycyrrhiza Glabra, 305, 359.  
 Helleborus Niger, 305.

### BOTANICAL CALENDAR (continued).

Humulus Lupulus, 272.  
 Hyosciamus Niger, 215.  
 Hyssopus Officinalis, 243.  
 Ireula Helenium, 99.  
 Iris Florentina, 305.  
 Juniperus Communis, 187, 340.  
 " Sabina, 99, 359.  
 Lactuca Sativa, 216.  
 " Verosa, 216.  
 Lavandula Vera, 243.  
 Marrubium Vulgare, 244.  
 Melilotus Cærulea, 244.  
 " Officinalis, 244.  
 Melissa Officinalis, 244.  
 Mentha Piperita, 244.  
 " Pulegium, 245.  
 " Viridis, 245.  
 Morus Nigra, 273.  
 Nephrodium Filix Mas, 306.  
 Nicotiana Tabacum, 246, 274.  
 Orchis Masculula, 306.  
 Oxalis Acetosella, 245.  
 Papaver Rhæas, 216.  
 " Somniferum, 245, 274.  
 Physalis Alkekengi, 273.  
 Polygonum Bistorta, 99.  
 Populus Nigra, 129.  
 Potentilla Tormentilla, 99.  
 Primula Veris, 187.  
 Punica Granatum, 273.  
 Rhamnus Catharticus, 273, 340.  
 Rosa Canina, 306.  
 " Centifolia, 216.  
 " Gallica, 217.  
 Rosmarinus Officinalis, 217.  
 Rumex Acetosella, 246.  
 " Hydrolapathum, 99.  
 Sambucus Nigra, 217.  
 Saponaria Officinalis, 218.  
 Solanum Dulcamara, 359.  
 Tamus Communis, 274.  
 Taraxacum Dens Leonis, 307, 340.  
 Tussilago Farfara, 129.  
 Valeriana Officinalis, 308.  
 Veratrum Album, 309.  
 Viola Odorata, 129, 157.  
 " Tricolor, 187.  
 Viscum Album, 129.



Bottle of Marking Ink, 136.  
Brushes, Galvano-Electric, 6.  
Business of a Chemist and Druggist, 378.

Caffeine, 200.  
Calomel, 171.  
Carbo Ligni, 377.  
Carbonate of Lithia, 285.  
Cases of Poisoning, 66.  
Chemical Pollution of the Thames, 209.  
Chemists versus Doctors, 357.  
Chlorodyne, 115, 286.  
Chronology of the Month, 3.  
City Warehouse, Interior of a, 371.  
Collection and Preservation of Plants, 188.  
Concentrated Infusions versus Fresh Infusions, 62.  
CORRESPONDENCE, 13, 31, 51, 72, 91, 121, 149, 177, 206,  
235, 262, 289, 296, 322, 350, 353, 382, 383, 409.

Dahlke's Silicated Carbon Filters, 313.  
Dental Surgery, Diplomas in, 176.  
Dispensing Bottles, 291.

Early Closing Movement, 153, 181.  
Education of Chemists and Druggists, 80.  
Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-nine, 77.  
Electro-Magnetic Machine, Portable, 379.

**EXTRACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS:—**

Air, Change of, 20.  
Arsenic in Indigestion, 389.  
Arsenical Fly Papers, 42.  
Atmospheric Clock, 22.  
Beer, Adulteration of, 20.  
Blister, How to make, 65.  
Blue Ink, To make, 5.  
Butter Powders, 22.  
Capture of Whales by Poison, 286.  
Charcoal for Cleansing Bottles, 148.  
Chloride of Lime, 286.  
Chloroform in Itch, 287.  
Cholera, Another Cure for, 112.  
Cleaning Glasses and Capsules, 146.  
Cod-Liver Oil, Adulteration of, 154, 389.  
Coloured Liquids for Show-Bottles, 287.  
Crayons for Marking Linen, 287.  
Deodorized India-Rubber, 22.  
Disinfectant, Universal, 189.  
Disinfection of Sores, 5.  
Dye, New, 146.  
Ether in Cases of Deafness, 287.  
Filter, New, 355.  
Fire at Plumhago Crucible Works, 65.  
Fire-proof Clothing, 20.  
Gelose and Indian Ink, 83.  
Glass Eyes, 42.  
Glycyrrhizine, 42.  
Gunpowder, Substitute for, 22.  
Indelible Ink, 248.  
Iodide of Potass, 314.  
Ivory, How to soften, 20.  
Knife and Lancet, 5.  
Lightning, Chemical Effects of, 83.  
Manganic Acid, 287.  
Mastic for Teeth, New, 22.  
Maue Dye, 65.  
Morison the Hygeist, 139.  
Nature's Barometers, 248.  
Pepsine, 20.  
Perfumery, 83.

**EXTRACTS, &c. (continued).**

Phosphorus in Plants, 411.  
Photographic Process, New, 20.  
Photographs for Government, 42.  
Platinum, 200.  
Purification of the Thames, 20.  
    "    of Water, 146.  
Rhatany, 389.  
Sonnet upon a Scent, 5.  
Sticking Plaster, 170.  
Strychnia and Woorara, 411.  
Substitute for Linu, 5.  
Tartaric Acid, Artificial Production of, 146.  
Victoria Night-Lights, 22.  
Vinegar, Adulteration of, 65.  
Voltaic Pile, 139.  
Weeds, To destroy, 389.  
Weights, Proposed New, 65.

Exhibition of Inventions, 198.

February, Botanical Calendar for, 99.  
Feeding Bottle and Nipple Shield, 355.  
Filters, Dahlke's Silicated Carbon, 313, 381.  
Fire-damp, Neutralisation of, 82.  
Foreign Trade, The, 347.  
Formule, 43.  
FRAGMENTA VETERINARIA, 110, 143, 167, 228, 253.  
    316, 354, 374.  
French Manners, 2.  
Furnace, Griffin's Blast, 82.

Galvano-Electric Brushes, 6.  
Gluten Capsules of Mathey-Caylus, 225.  
Glycerine, 81.  
Griffin's Patent Blast Gas Furnace, 82.

Hawke's Triturating Apparatus, 16.  
HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY, 39, 58, 79, 113, 141, 169, 349.  
    315, 373, 406.  
Home Studies, 19.  
Hot-air Bath, or Laconicum, 166.

January, Botanical Calendar for, 99.  
July,       "       "       242.  
June,       "       "       213.

Kamela, 138.  
Kosso, 138.

Laconicum, Hot-air Bath, 166.  
Lamps, Hydro-Carbon Oil, 380.  
Legislature with a Vengeance, 183.  
Lithium and its Salts, 241, 285.

Magneto-Electric Machine, 151.  
March, Botanical Calendar for, 129.  
Marking Ink, A Bottle of, 136.  
Masters and Assistants, 112.  
Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, 151.  
May, Botanical Calendar for, 186.  
Mineral Oil, New, 200.  
MIRROR OF THE MONTH, 108, 134, 163, 194, 213, 254,  
    274, 311, 345, 367, 899.

Nest of Official Chemists, 329.  
Neutralisation of Fire-damp, 82.  
New Trade Society, 297.

NOTIONS AND CHIPS, 30, 41, 71, 95, 118, 140, 174, 201, 288.

November, Botanical Calendar for, 259.

October, Botanical Calendar for, 338.

Our Contemporaries, 4, 21, 44.

Our Early-Closing Movement, 153.

Our New Volume, 387.

Our Mission, 37.

Our Past, Present, and Future, 265.

Ozonized Oils and their Medical Administration, 117.

Paris Correspondence, 410.

PATENTS, LIST OF, 15, 35, 56, 76, 96, 123, 152, 180, 208, 236, 264, 292, 324, 356, 384, 412.

PATENTS, SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT:—

Applying Liquids to Throat, Thompson's Apparatus for, 123.

Coffee Pots and Pharmaceutical Vessels, Lavater's, 323.

Filtrating and Depurating Apparatus, Marshall's, 123.

Infusions, Waite's Apparatus for making, 179.

„ Geldard's „ „ 291.

Injection Bottles, Lavater's, 225.

Oils, Preparation of Medical, 151.

Pepsine, 60.

Perfume Lamp, 116.

Perfumery, the Art of, 230.

Pharmacy in the United States, 205, 234, 260, 350.

Plants, Collection and Preservation of, 188.

Platinum, 200.

Poor-Law Medical Relief, 183.

Progress of New Society, 357.

Public Protest, 176.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, by Dr. Noad, 100, 127, 155, 184, 211, 230, 302, 336, 390.

Agate Mortar, 269.

Alkalimetry, 360.

Alkalimetric Process of Fresenius and Will, 390.

Ammonia, estimation of, 391.

„ new test for, 393.

Analysis, general remarks on, 100.

Apparatus used in analysis, 100.

Balance, the, 100.

Blowpipe, the, 212.

„ Black's, 239.

„ Plattner's, 23.

Burettes of Gay Lussac, and Mohr, 103.

Charcoal supports, 268.

Clay basis for roasting ores, 269.

Coal gas jet for ignition of crucibles, 184.

Crucibles used in analysis, 212.

Cupellation, 269.

Decantation, 155.

Drying substances in air and in vacuo, 103, 127.

Elements, names and symbols of, 302.

Exciccation, 103, 127.

Filtration, 155.

Flame, constitution of, 240.

Furnace, Aiken's, 211.

„ Black's, 211,

„ for minor operations, 185.

„ gas, 184.

„ Hess's, 184.

„ Knight's, 212.

„ Luhme's, 212.

Griffin's blowpipe supports, 268.

Lamp, Berzelius's, 184.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, &c. (continued).

Lamp, Luhme's universal, 185.

„ Plattner's blowpipe, 239.

„ Russian, 185.

Measuring, 102.

Operations, analytical, 100.

Pelilot's method of estimating ammonia, 392.

Pipettes, 103.

Platinum forceps, 269.

„ spoon, 269.

Potassium, determination of, 303.

Precipitates, treatment of, 155.

Sodium, determination of, 336.

Sources of heat, 184.

Standard acid, 360.

Steel mortar, 269.

Taylor's air-bath for drying substances, 127.

Water oven for drying substances, 127.

Washing precipitates, 155.

Weights used in analysis, 102.

QUERIES, 12, 63, 84, 119, 147, 175, 204, 233, 261, 290, 321, 348, 381, 403.

Respirators, 293.

REVIEWS:—

American Journals, 319.

Britten's Dispensers' Vade Mecum, 120.

Chapman's Veterinarian's Pharmacopœia, 38.

Counter Companion, the Chemist's, 166.

Dispensers' Vade Mecum, 120.

Diseases of Children, J. Cooper Forster's, 393.

Faraday's Lectures on Forces, 226.

Glycerine and Cod-Liver Oil, 227.

Lectures on the Forces of Matter, 226.

Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy, 197.

Parrish's Introduction to Practical Pharmacy, 226, 259.

Salacine, 352.

Salaries at the Antipodes, 279.

Schools of Chemistry, 6.

SCIENCE OF FAMILIAR THINGS, 116, 136, 203.

Silicated Carbon Portable Drinking Filter, 381.

Smethurst, Pardon of Dr., 57.

Stamp Act, Patent Medicine, 354, 404.

Thames, Chemical Pollution of the, 209.

Thermometer, Combined, Maximum, and Minimum, 151.

To our Advertisers, 18.

To our Readers, 1.

To our Subscribers, 17.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE, 11, 27, 49, 86.

TRADE REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT, 8, 23, 45, 67, 86, 104, 130, 158, 190, 221, 249, 281, 325, 341, 362, 394.

Trade Society, New, 297.

Treaty, the, 158, 280, 402.

Turkish Bath applied to Domestic Animals, 375.

Uniform Prices and Division of Trade, 237.

United Society of Chemists and Druggists, 267, 297, 330, 357, 387.

Utopia, a Pharmaceutist's, 385.

Violet Powder, 203.

Wilson, Professor George, Death of, 66.



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Supplied on liberal terms for Cash. Address Kingsford & Co., Direct Importers and Foreign Chemists, 54, Piccadilly. Established 1792.

**POULTICES SUPERSEDED!****MARKWICK'S PATENT SPONGIO PILINE,**

The advantages of which are greater comfort, more speedy efficacy, retention of warmth and moisture, durability. Hence its economy, as it can be washed and re-used as often as required. It obviates all the trouble and disagreeables of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

*Directions.*—Simply soak it in the water or lotion, then press it in a cloth, and apply the moist spongy surface.

Sold by all chemists and druggists at 2s. 6d. per square foot. Trade price, 12/6 per yard.

ALSO,

**MARKWICK'S PATENT IMPERMEABLE PILINE**

For rheumatism, promoting perspiration, and the application of stimulating liniments.

Price 2s. per square foot. Trade price, 10/ per yard.

Wholesale only, MORGAN BROS., London.

Show cards and hand-bills with goods, if desired.

**BOURCHARDAT'S****GLUTEN BREAD, CHOCOLATE, AND SEMOLA,**

FOR

*Diabetes, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Invalids, and Infants.*

Recommended by the most eminent physicians and surgeons, and used at the following Hospitals, viz.—Guys', St. Thomas's, Royal Free, St. George's, London, Consumption; Dreadnought Hospital Ship, Northampton Infirmary, Manchester Infirmary, United Hospital, Bath, &c., &c.

See "Medical Times and Gazette," June 23rd, 1860, and "Medical Circular," February 15th, 1860.

G. VAN ABBOTT, 3, Cannon Street, London, E.C., Sole Importer.

**CHLORODYNE.**

R. FREEMAN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kennington-road, London, S., begs to call the attention of the trade to the fact, that he has for years made and extensively used in his business Chlorodyne. He is supplying it in 1 oz. stoppered bottles, 1s. 6d. each; and 4 oz., 5s. each. He guarantees it to be uniformly and properly prepared, and superior to any other maker's, though their charge be ever so exorbitant; and in full confidence he submits it to the keen and fair criticism of his fellow members.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

**Mushroom Ketchup.**

For Sale, Sixteen hogsheads of the finest Cleveland Ketchup, prepared from the best small variety of stewing mushrooms, at 4/ per gallon. Terms: cash.

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A sample in Morgan Brothers' Show-room, but order direct.

**OILED SILK (English),**

Equal to any make offered (with the exception of Morgan's Enamelled White or Black), lined with tissue paper, and packed in one yard boxes.

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Non-adhesive, and handsome in appearance, per yard, 2/6; per piece of 5 yards, 10/. An especial price for 12 pieces.

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**ADULTS AND JUVENILES**

ARE ALIKE DELIGHTED WITH

**WOTHERSPOON'S VICTORIA LOZENGES,**

The demand for which is unprecedented.

In Packets at 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. 4d. each.

WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

**JAMES'S FEVER POWDER,**

4s. 6d. per bottle; packets 2s. 9d. each.

Prepared and sold by J. L. KIDDLE, 31, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, London.

This preparation has been so extensively employed by the faculty, and its merits so universally acknowledged by the public at large, as to render all further remark on the part of the proprietor unnecessary. To be had of all Wholesale Druggists.

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WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

GEORGE HERMANN, Importer of best Leeches only, 32, Wilderness Lane, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

PRICES UP TO NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Best Hambro' Speckled..... 12/ per 100.

" " small middle size.. 10/ "

" " Official Green..... 6/ "

Or 200 carriage free for 12/.

The same (if desired) sent carriage free to all parts of the United Kingdom, 1/6 more per 100.

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We have just to hand a fresh supply of above, the manufacture of Mr. W. L. NORCUTT, of Cheltenham, and which are even better value than previous consignment. Retail, 7/6 each. Trade price, see Index.

MORGAN BROTHERS.



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In 1 oz. Sample Bottles, price 3s. 6d.—Sent Post free to any part.

This stopping is the most easily applied; never changes colour; requires no admixture of mercury; and hardens in the space of one hour into a perfectly firm white enamel; while the price is about half that at which greatly inferior stoppings are usually sold.

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**Seidlitz, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Powders,**

Put up, in any quantity, with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices for *full size*, and *with chemicals from noted houses*:—Seidlitz, 8/; Lemonade and Ginger Beer, 7/6; Soda Water, 5/, per dozen boxes.—By JAMES C. CHUBB, 59, St. John Street, London, E.C.

**PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.**

**To Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Perfumers, &c.**

WE are supplying Sp. Vin. Rect., 1st and 2nd Quality, at a very low figure. No smell, and perfectly clean. For exportation likewise. Packages to be paid for, if not returned.

E. BOWERBANK & SONS,

*Bishopsgate Distillery, Sun Street, London.*

ESTABLISHED 1782.

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*First introduced by E. Halse & Son, 1793.*

THE Trade are cautioned against buying Roman Lustre without the name of HALSE on the Orange Wrapper, as it has come to our knowledge that two London houses, who probably wish to be considered respectable, are trying to introduce an imitation to the Trade.

MORGAN BROTHERS.

Mills—Battersea, S.W | Warehouses—Bow Lane.

**Chubb's Violet Powder.**

Best quality, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., and 2 oz. fancy cases, gold labels, at 5/; 2/6, and 1/5 per dozen; penny boxes, 7/ per gross; and

**Chubb's Rose Powder.**

3d. boxes, 2/ per dozen; 1d. boxes, 8/ per gross.—Can be procured through any of the wholesale houses, and direct from the Maker, JAMES C. CHUBB, 59, St. John Street, London, E.C.

**For Disposal,**

NOW, or at the end of January, a small Retail, of a profitable character. Modern house, well-fitted and well-stocked shop. Rent, £22; incoming, £180.—Apply G. C., care of Mr. Larman, 64, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**To be Sold Cheap,**

In consequence of the Death of the Proprietor, one of

**GOODALL'S PATENT LEVIGATORS,**

Largest size, nearly new.

Apply to Mrs. HEWITT, Castle-street, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

WANTED, a competent Assistant, well acquainted with country trade.—Address A., Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street.

**FEEDING BOTTLES.**

The undersigned have the following unexampled variety in stock:—

|  | Each. | Doz. | Gross. |
|--|-------|------|--------|
| No. 1. Ordinary pattern, best quality, either flat or upright  | ..    | 5/6  | 60/    |
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| Ditto, packed in handsome boxes, with suitable labels  | ..    | 12/  | ..     |
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| No. 7. Mather's 1/ pattern   | ..    | 8/   | ..     |

"A marvel of cheapness."—*Chemist and Druggist*

|  |      |     |      |
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| *No. 10. " 5/ "  | ..   | 40/ | ..   |
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\* \* If £5. worth and upwards, assorted, in one order, 10 per cent.

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21 to 23, BOW LANE, LONDON.

THE LANCET STATES,

"THIS IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND KNOWN."

**BROWN & POLSON'S****PATENT  
CORN FLOUR.**

BROWN &amp; POLSON, 23, Ironmonger Lane, London.

**PACKAGES.**PARCELS, 6 lb. of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 lb. Packets.

20 Parcels, assorted to order, in a box.

BOXES, 36 lbs. each.

No. 1 contains 1 lb. packets.

|   |   |                                     |                    |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 | " | $\frac{1}{2}$                       | "                  |
| 3 | " | $\frac{1}{4}$                       | "                  |
| 4 | " | $\frac{1}{2}$                       | and 1 lb. packets. |
| 5 | " | $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$       | and 1 lb. "        |
| 6 | " | $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | "                  |

TINS, 7 lb. and 14 lb.

**SHILLING TINS,**In Boxes of  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gross.**WHOLESALE HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,**

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(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

**HENRY TURNER & CO.,**

Who have for many years enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the trade, respectfully solicit an application for CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS from Chemists and Druggists who have a demand for HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, CASES, BOOKS, &c., &c.

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**FANCY SOAPS OR PERFUMERY,**

APPLY TO

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For their Price List (free) and save from 15 to 33 per Cent.

**TINFOIL.**

The attention of the Trade is called to our

**NEW MIRROR TINFOIL,***First produced, August 23, 1860.*

AMONGST ITS MANY ADVANTAGES ARE—

Perfect Purity of the Tin.

Excessive Thinness, with great Tenacity.

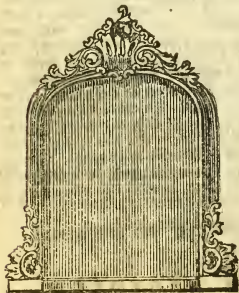
Its beautiful Gloss; and

Great Economy in use.

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Samples forwarded on receipt of Stamped Envelope.

Price 2/6 per lb.; if 28 lbs., 2/3 per lb. Especial Prices for cwts, and upwards.





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ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS NOW BROUGHT WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE, BY

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FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF

*Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Head and Toothache, Tic Dolorous, Indigestion, Deafness, Spasms, Female Complaints, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Nervous Debility, &c.*

### PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

## GALVANIC RHEUMATIC CHAIN-BANDS.

Approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris; the Royal College of Physicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, &c.

Rewarded at l'Exposition Universelle, 1855; Great Exhibition of all Nations, 1851.

Ten years ago, Mr. PULVERMACHER succeeded in making a popular remedy of that miraculous power GALVANIC ELECTRICITY, which, undoubtedly, possesses curative properties of the most invigorating description.

It is notorious that, from its power of regenerating the debilitated nervous system, long-standing diseases, which had baffled all former treatment, have been rapidly cured by its aid.

This remedy, now universally known as Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain, is held in such high esteem, that not only the public but also the medical profession have continually acknowledged its restorative virtues.

Encouraged by such extraordinary success, Mr. PULVERMACHER has still further improved his system by transforming the Voltaic Pile into the form of a pliable Chain-Band, so that efficiency is now combined with *durability* and *certainty* of action; and the application can be made (locally) to any part of the body with ease and safety, and without inconvenience.

Miraculous and certain as are their effects in all kinds of Rheumatic pains, still more remarkable and speedy is the relief they afford in *Neuralgia, Tic Dolorous, and Head and Toothache, &c.*—Even the most inveterate cases of *Paralysis, Epilepsy, Deafness, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Nervo-Debility, &c.*, disappear in a comparatively short time. The invention is distinguished by the support of Professor OPFOLZER, Physician to the Emperor of Austria; Sir C. LOCKER, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen; by Dr. RAYE, Physician to Napoleon III.; and other Professors of similar celebrity. The scientific press of Europe, and Hundreds of Medical and Philosophical Works of the last period have also passed upon it the highest encomiums; and these being of a standard character, can be seen at Public Libraries and at the British Museum. The Extracts collected from these Works prove even more, by their authenticity and distinguished source, than the convincing facts expressed in the private records of cures, the whole of which are embodied in the Pamphlet, "PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION," (Price 1s.) and are enumerated in a curtailed form in the NEW PROSPECTUS (sent free).

#### Extract, No. 13.

#### Dr. Thompson's "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine,"

At page 116, states—"As an agent in the treatment of disease, Electric or Galvanic action is now much employed. The latest and most brilliant application of the curative power of Electricity, is in the Electric Chain or Belt of M. Pulvermacher, which is made of various sizes and powers. The author has not yet tried the large and more powerful form of the apparatus, but he has found the application of the smaller Chain of much service in the cure and alleviation of Neuralgic Disease." At pages 351-352: "The most general seat of Neuralgia is in the head or face, but the fingers, the chest, the abdomen, &c., may any of them constitute its site. When the great nerve of the leg is affected with Neuralgia, the disorder is known as Sciatica. The author from his own experience can speak that the Pulvermacher Electric Chain will in such cases confer speedy relief. Ear-ache is a form of Neuralgia, and should be treated as such." And at page 443, says—"Chronic Rheumatism chiefly affects the thick muscles, such as those of the shoulders, arms, neck, loins, &c. Any notice of this malady must be imperfect, without some allusion to Electric and Galvanic appliances, Electric Chains, &c. That these appliances are at times of apparent service in Chronic Rheumatism is undoubted, and we are not justified in rejecting their aid, because we cannot exactly explain the why and the wherefore of their action."

Chain Bands, Price 5', 10 6, 15', &c., according to power.

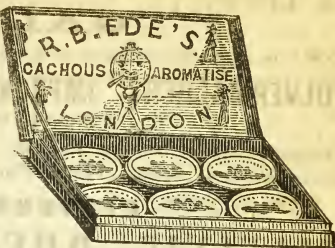
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Are surpassed by none in flavour and finish, while they surpass all others in style of getting up; they are packed in Electro Plated Boxes, assorted, Silver, Lilac, and Orange colour, elaborately stamped at top and bottom, one dozen of which boxes are packed in an elegant Counter Box, with appropriate label.



Price, 3/9 per dozen, or 40/6 per gross Boxes.

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To all Chemists desirous of *ensuring a good sale* for a really never-failing Remedy for Corns and Bunions.

## CAIRD'S CORN AND BUNION PLAISTERS



Effect a positive Cure by their extraordinary virtue of destroying the sensibility of the Corn (even with pressure), and producing a complete removal of all callasities, differing in their properties from any other solvent or plaister. One Plaister gives *instantaneous ease*. The contents of a Box effect a cure. All in the Trade by personally introducing them will assuredly soon find them command a large and most satisfactory sale, while the results ensuing from a first trial, give entire confidence in their recommendation. In Boxes, 7½d. and 1½; also in 6d. and 1 Packets. Trade price, see Index.

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## RESPIRATORS. CHEST PROTECTORS.

Pattison's Shilling Cork Respirator, 7/ per doz. Pattison's Best Cork Respirators, 12/ per doz. Pattison's New Patent Seal Skin Chest Protector (copyright), just introduced, 8/, 12/, 16/, and 20/ per doz. Pattison's Patent White Felt Chest Protectors, same prices. All these are in capital Boxes, and very saleable. Through all the Trade.

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For the sick chamber, or smoke room, neutralizing offensive odours, and filling the air with their own peculiar oriental perfume. Prepared only by J. LESSEY, 97, High Street, Marylebone.

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For Writing on Linen, Silk, Cotton, &c., without preparation. Has now withstood the test of experience for above twenty years, being first introduced in May, 1838. It is distinguished from all imitations by the intense blackness of its colour, which is rather increased by exposure to light. It is in constant use throughout England, Scotland, and the Colonies, and is equally adapted for the Pen, and also the Stencil Plates now coming into use. The Proprietor has pleasure in selecting the following from among the numerous testimonials he has received:—

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"I hereby certify that the Marking Ink prepared by Mr. John Lessey, for writing on Linen, &c., without preparation, bears boiling with soda and soap, and does not corrode the fibre of the cloth. (Signed) ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Analytical Chemist."

*Caution! The Genuine has a fac-simile of the Inventor's writing on the top of each Box.*

SOLD AT SIXPENCE AND ONE SHILLING EACH.

**JOHN LESSEY, 97, HIGH STREET. MARYLEBONE, LONDON.**

Trade Terms, see Index.



**TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, & SURGEONS. OBSERVE!**

A HANDSOME, RETAIL CHEMIST'S SHOP may be fitted with every requisite for **£70**; a complete Surgery for **£12**; by **HENRY A. MORTON**, the Old-established and Practical Medical and General Shop Fitter, Labeller, Writer and Embosser on Glass, Valuer, &c., 122, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCRA'S, N.W. Established 1817.

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The Hairs of which cannot come out. Manufactured on an entirely new principle. Diagrams and full particulars for One Stamp. Price 7/ per dozen.

**JOHN W. HOPKINS, Sole Manufacturer,**

**51, EXMOUTH STREET, CLERKENWELL,**

Manufacturer of every other description of Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes.

1 gross best 1/ Tooth Brushes, Stamped with Name and Address, for **£3. 3/** Cash nett.

Capital 6d. Tooth, 3s. per dozen. The very best 1s. Tooth, 5s. ditto. Large polished oak Nail, 4s. ditto. Bone Nail Brushes, best quality, from 2s. 6d. to 24s. ditto. Shaving, Hair, and other Brushes in great variety. Combs of every description. Terms—5 per Cent. off Cash.

Agents for the Registered Tooth Brush:—MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; JACKSON, Cross Street, Finsbury; JACKSON, Plymouth; JACKSON, Dublin; and through any Wholesale Druggist or Perfumer.

## **BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT** **KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.**

**IN PACKETS, WITH DIRECTIONS, AT 1d., 2d., 4d., AND 8d. EACH.**



No risk or damage in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of Mice and Sparrows are found dead. To Gardeners and Farmers it is invaluable; if scattered over their Seed-beds it entirely protects their crops. Housekeepers may poison their Mice without risk or damage to human life.

Beware of dangerous and spurious imitations, and see that the name is printed on the outside of every packet, without which none is genuine.

**Manufactory: IPSWICH.**

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**THE ORIGINAL IMPORTERS OF LEECHES.**

## **TURKEY SPONGE, EAU DE COLOGNE, LEECHES.**

**JOHN HUDSON & SON,**

Importers of Turkey Sponge, Eau de Cologne, &c.,

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**LONDON.**

A Large Stock of fine assorted Sponges constantly on hand; also Eau de Cologne in Original Cases, as Imported.

# JOB GOODS, 1860.

We are anxious to clear out the following previously to taking Stock at the end of the year, and will accept these Prices until Friday, December 21st.

Orders will be executed according to the priority with which they are received.

To avoid possibility of error, it will be necessary to place the word *job* against the article, also to state the price.

Orders at the same time solicited for general Goods.

|   | Per Dozen. |              |
|---|------------|--------------|
|   | Job Price. | Usual Price. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Polished Boxwood Camphor Cake Boxes of the improved pattern..                | 2/0        | 2/6          |
| White Flint Ground Cap Gum Bottles.....   | 9/6        | 12/0         |
| Genuine Otto of Roses, in Turkish cut gilt Bottles.....   | 19/0       | 24/0         |
| India Rubber Railway Conveniences .....   | 2/5        | 3/0          |
| French 5-hole Leech Bite Teats .....  | 1/10       | 2/3          |
| Wansbro's Nipple Shields, in Pairs not in Boxes .....   | 4/0        | 5/0          |
|   | Per Dwt.   |              |
| Jacob's Patent Gutta-Percha for stopping Teeth .....  | 4/0        | 5/0          |
|   | Per Dozen. |              |
| Swiss Puff Boxes, made in Ornamental Straw in various Colours, and in nests of 3 .....          | 18/0       | 22/0         |
| Card Puff Boxes, French, full size.....   | 1/6        | 2/0          |
| French Feeding Bottles in a variety of patterns complete for use .....                          | 8/0        | 16/0         |
| French Pastilles, finest, in 6d. Boxes, with Burners enclosed .....                             | 2/6        | 3/9          |
| Ditto 1/ size, ditto ditto .....  | 5/0        | 7/6          |
| Morrison's Newcastle Transparent Plaster, 3d., 6d., and 1/ size, at one-third the Retail Price. |            |              |
| Morrison's Gold-Beater's Skin, 3d. and 6d. sizes, at one-third the Retail Price.                |            |              |
| Wicker-covered Foreign Cologne Bottles, 2-oz. size .....  | 5/0        | 6/9          |
| Ditto ditto ditto 4-oz. size .....  | 6/3        | 8/0          |
| Empty Cherry Lipsalves, red .....   | 2/3        | 3/0          |
| Tooth Brushes, Palate, such as many people call best .....                                      | 4/8        | 6/3          |
| Ditto, 4 row assorted patterns .....  | 5/4        | 6/3          |
| Ditto, 5 row extra large .....  | 6/0        | 8/0          |

We have also a variety of Fancy Glass and China Goods worth the attention of any one passing.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.



## IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS AND PROPRIETORS OF PATENT MEDICINES.

Ten Thousand Druggists' Counter Bills for a Pound. Slip Labels, gummed and cut, from 1/ per 1,000. A capital Illustrated Sheet Almanack, size of half sheet of demy, printed with name and any advertisement, 500, 25/; 1,000, 42/. These are valuable for gratuitous circulation at this season, and being generally posted up, are a constant reminder during a whole year. Illustrated Toothache Specific Bills, printed with name and address, 4,000 sent free by post for 12/. Demy paper printed with Phoenix or other device, with name and address, and cut by accurate machinery to the usual sizes, Patent Change Purses, covered with advertisements, 10/ per 1,000. Powder Envelopes, 10/ per 1,000. Illustrated Horse and Cattle Medicine Lists, as advertised last month. 1,000 neatly printed Lists sent free by post for 6/, and a variety of other printed Bills, valuable for Chemists' use. Lamacraft's No. 1 Almanack. It is not too late to take advantage of the New Year's issue. Persons desirous of doing so, should write L. & Co., who will inform them how it can be done free of cost to themselves.

**W. LAMACRAFT & Co., Chemists and Druggists' Printers,**  
**6, Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London.**

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## SOLUBLE SHEEP DIPPING COMPOSITION.

PORTABLE AND COMPACT.

The subscriber would feel very much obliged to any Chemist who would undertake the Agency of his Preparation, which has had a considerable sale for the past fifteen years, in proof of which is subjoined the following letter from an Agent of many years:—

Cranbrooke, December 21st, 1858.

Sir,—Having been pressed strongly for the last three years to have another Agency—this year I consented—the result has been, that notwithstanding I had circulars printed, and sent per post to all the largest Farmers in the locality, announcing I had changed—a liberal supply of handbills, posters, and cards, I could not effect the sale of a single packet; the invariable answer was, “*I have used Fison's a good many years, it has always given satisfaction.*” I was therefore under the necessity of writing to your London Agent, so many as four times. I have sold more of your Compo' this year than at any former period. After this experience I need not assure you that I shall not attempt a change again.—I am, Sir, yours truly,—

Mr. J. FISON,

ALBERT HASELAR.

**JAMES FISON, Chemist, WYMONDHAM.**

## SAVARESSE'S PATENT FLEXIBLE CAPSULES,

Containing Bals. of Copaiba, and other medicines of a nauseous character, being made of insoluble animal membrane, pass entire through the stomach into the intestines, thus obviating the usual nausea and unpleasant eructations, which follow the use of those made with Gelatine. That they act with undiminished efficacy—the absorbents of the intestines taking up the contents—the Patentees have the very highest medical testimony.

They need only quote the following from the “*Treatise on Diseases of the Urinary Organs,*” by WILLIAM ACTON, Esq.,—

“In many instances I have known the Gelatine Capsule burst in the effort of swallowing, or dissolve as soon as it is in the stomach. An improvement has latterly been introduced by Messrs. Evans & Lescher, by enclosing the medicine in membrane, thus obviating the objection to all Gelatine Capsules.”—(See page 96).

*The Membraneous Capsules may be obtained of all respectable Chemists in Town and Country.*  
*Trade Price, see Index.*

## OZONIZED COD-LIVER OIL.

(By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent)

Administered with much success by the late DR. THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, London, and the peculiar and wonderful effects of which have been noticed in the “*Lancet.*” July 9, 1859, the “*Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions,*” vol. 42, for 1859, “*Pharmaceutical Journal,*” August 1, 1859, “*Chemist and Druggist*” for February, 1860, &c., can now be had of G. BORWICK, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moortields, London. Agents wanted in the principal towns, prices to whom will be—2/6 size, 20/ per doz.; 4/6 size, 36/; 9/ size, 70/. Show Cards and a plentiful supply of Handbills, with Name, on application.

# RICHARDSON & CO.'S

## New Winter Preparations in Fancy Soaps,

### PERFUMERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS TOILET ARTICLES,

Are now ready, and strongly recommended for Quality, Moderate Price, and Saleable Advantages; they consist of

#### IN THE SOAP DEPARTMENT—FOR WINTER USE.

RICHARDSON'S only Genuine GLYCERINE and ALMOND SOAP in 1 lb. bars, at 84s. per cwt. or 9s. per dozen. The best soap for use; the "*ne plus ultra*" of Toilet Soaps; cannot be equalled by any imitations.

RICHARDSON'S assorted "MEDALLION" WINTER TOILET SOAPS in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes, 15s. the box, containing six assorted Winter Soaps, viz., Camphor and Honey, Oatmeal and Honey, Borax and Honey, Glycerine and Honey, and Milk and Honey. These elegant and novel, as well as useful shaped tablets, have already had a large sale. In ordering these Soaps please order the "Winter Medallions."

RICHARDSON'S assorted "MEDALLION" SOAPS, consisting of Honey, Brown Windsor, Rose, Glycerine and Almond, Honeysuckle, &c., in  $\frac{1}{2}$  gross boxes, at 15s. the box, or 30s. a gross. No Chemist should be without a box of these Soaps on his counter.

RICHARDSON'S assorted 1 lb. BARS, contained in boxes of three dozen; eight different kinds of Soap at 27s. the box, or 9s. per dozen. A trial solicited.

RICHARDSON'S MILK and HONEY SOAP, in boxes, 10s. 6d. the dozen boxes, to retail at 1s. 6d. Every Chemist ought to try this Soap; it is real "Milk and Honey" as named. All the above Soaps are what they are called, and especially prepared for Chemists' and Druggists' Winter Trade.

RICHARDSON'S PUMICE STONE SAND TABLETS 2s. 6d. a dozen to retail at 4d. A splendid soap, useful and economic. Isle of Wight Sand Tablets and Balls, as usual, *vide* new Price List, sent post free; which please peruse and observe prices of our Soaps. Numerous testimonials daily arrive, giving Richardson's Soap the highest praise, and first position as regards quality and quick sale—the surest guarantee the public will buy and use it, if Chemists will push it.

#### IN THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.

The "Garibaldi Bouquet," with a portrait of the great Italian Hero, is now most popular. It is a delightful perfume, and patronized by several officers of Garibaldi's excursion. Mr. RICHARDSON claims the honour of naming this Perfume, *vide* his speech in the Daily Papers of August 15th, sent Post Free with Price List. It is in bottles, 8s., 12s., and 18s. per dozen.

The "Rifle Corps Bouquet" still retains its popularity. In bottles, same as "Garibaldi's," at 8s., 12s., 18s., and 24s. per dozen.

RICHARDSON'S "Fountain Perfumes;" a first-rate winter article for Drawing Rooms, Parties, Balls, &c., 4s. and 7s. per dozen, to sell 6d. and 1s.

RICHARDSON'S "Christmas Hampers," containing five different articles of the toilet. An elegant present, but still useful; in fact, we have called them "*multum in parvo*," as they contain much at a moderate price, only 21s. per dozen, retail 2s. 6d. each. A safe article at this season.

RICHARDSON'S "Transparent Crystal Soap;" in sticks and tablets, 6s. per dozen, and in cakes, 8s. per dozen. A choice production.

#### IN THE POMADE DEPARTMENT.

RICHARDSON'S "American Shampooing Liquor" is the great novelty; it effects are surprising. In 1s. bottles, only 8s. per dozen. A large quantity daily sold.

RICHARDSON'S "Andalusian Cream" is now put up in bottles of 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; wholesale price 8s. and 10s. 6d. per dozen. The most valuable preparation out for cleansing and beautifying the Hair. It is neither oil or grease, but combines the quality of soap and grease. Its sale steadily increases.

#### JUST OUT! QUITE NEW!

GLYCERINE AND CAMPHOR CAKES, in glass top boxes, 3d. each .. 1s. 9d. per dozen.

Ditto, ditto, very elegant, in push up fancy cases. 4d. .... 2s. 6d. ..

Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d. .... 4s. ..

These Preparations R. & Co. highly recommend. They are put up in 1 dozen glass top boxes. RICHARDSON & Co.'s Winter Price List will give every information as to all their preparations.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & CO., MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS,  
30, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON. E.C.



## WYLDE'S EMOLLIENT ALMOND TABLET.

Put up expressly for the Trade, in 1 doz. and 2 doz. Glass Top Boxes, with white and coloured foil.

Handsome Show Cards and Counter Bills (if required).

FOR THE HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

WYLDE'S  
EMOLLIENT  
ALMOND TABLET.

For softening and preserving the Skin,  
and protecting it from the ill effects of  
inclement weather. Price 6d.

Much preferred by thousands who use it to Cold Cream, Camphor Balls, Glycerine, &c.

To Retail at Sixpence and One Shilling each Tablet.

Prepared only by LOWE & WYLDE, Chemists, 53, King's Road, Chelsea. Wholesale Agents—Messrs. BARCLAY, EDWARDS, MAW, MORGAN BROTHERS, NEWBERY, RICHARDSON, and SAWYER, London; WYLDE, 2, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

## F. Newbery & Sons,

(Established, A.D. 1746.)

Patent and Proprietary Medicine Vendors, &c. &c.

Catalogues and Prices Current on application.

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, E.C.

## HUNTER'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER

Cannot be excelled for Killing RATS, MICE, BEETLES, &c. Thousands of Testimonials might be given as to its efficacy

*From Mr. James Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.*

“Your Poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an Infernal Machine.”

*From Mr. G. W. Smith, Chemist, Glasgow.*

“I have not kept any other Vermin Killer than yours for the last four years. It is the best I ever sold.”

Sold by most Chemists throughout the United Kingdom, in Packets at 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/ each.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—London: MORGAN BROTHERS; BARCLAY & SONS; F. NEWBERY & SONS; J. J. JACKSON & Co., 11, Cross Street, Finsbury, London; and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

## CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.

In consequence of most unprincipled imitations and dangerous compounds being sold as

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

And represented as “the same thing,” the Profession are respectfully informed that no Chlorodyne can possibly be Genuine, unless bearing his name on the Stamp, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the outside wrapper; and they are politely requested to see that each bottle is so distinguished at the time of purchase, to prevent disappointment, and, perhaps, disaster from using spurious compounds. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the only Genuine, he having alone discovered and named this new agent, and confided its manufacture absolutely, solely, and entirely, to

J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,

No. 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

## SAMPLES ON VIEW

Of the following Articles, advertised in this and other Journals, and for which we are appointed Wholesale Agents. Our Show Rooms also contain a more varied selection of Druggists' Sundries than any other in the Trade, and are such as will meet the requirements of every class of business. From those who have not previously done business with us, we solicit a sample order, and are confident of our ability to give satisfaction.

Mather's Feeding Bottles  
 O'Connell's " "  
 Morgan's " "  
 Anglo-French " " (quite new)  
 Collier's Respirators  
 Young's " "  
 Jeffrey's " "  
 Roof's " "  
 Pattison's " "  
 Speight's " "  
 Morgan's " "  
 Pattison's Chest Protectors  
 Young's " "  
 Collier's " "  
 Morgan's " "  
 Barber's Poisoned Wheat  
 Gibbon's " "  
 Twelvetre'es' " "  
 Pinaud's Paris Perfumery  
 Demarson's " "  
 Gelle's " "  
 Ede's London " "  
 Mathey-Caylus' Capsules  
 Denoual's " "  
 Morgan's " "  
 Perfume Lamps and Ede's Eau à Brûler  
 Elliman's Veterinary Embrocation  
 Pattison's Washing Pad  
 Parrish's "Practical Pharmacy"  
 Noteutt's Chemical Cabinets  
 Britten's Label Damper  
 Dumont's Insecticide  
 Henri's Medicated Cattle Feed  
 Savory and Moore's Eye Douche  
 Markwick's various manufactures  
 Paraffin Lamps, and every requisite  
 Bourehardat's manufactures in Gluten, &c.  
 Lindsey's Patent Truss  
 Kidston's Shop Fittings  
 English's American Fluid

Anderson's Preparations  
 Fell's Labels  
 Freeman's Condition Powders  
 Burton's Sand Ball  
 Lang's double-action Enema  
 Davis' Embossing Presses  
 Barnett's Soda-Water Machines  
 Cooke and Co.'s Patent Bottles  
 Edwards' Patent Oil Bottles  
 Goddard's Plate Powder  
 Rumsey's " "  
 Ede's " "  
 Hunter's Vermin Destroyer  
 Hunt's Bug Specific  
 Bowles and Sons' Labels  
 Prockter's (of Cheltenham) Preparations  
 Condy's " "  
 Pickering's " "  
 Ede's Domestic " "  
 Herring's Magnetic Brushes and Combs  
 Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, &c.  
 Child's Patent Brushes  
 Pottow's Filtering Paper  
 Hards' Food  
 Hopkins's Immoveable Tooth Brush  
 Mather's Plasters  
 Pulvermacher's Galvano-Electric Chains, &c.  
 Phillip's Golden Wash  
 Lunar Caustic, in 6d. cases, very salcable  
 Jewsbury and Brown's Oriental Tooth Paste  
 Lavater's Injection Bottles  
 Alderman's Invalid Couches  
 H. Twelvetre'es' Manufactures  
 Savage's Ursina (a true Canadian's Bear's Grease)  
 Wheeler's Egg and Pastry Powders  
 Matthews' Waxed Paper.  
 Hare Skin Chest Protectors,  
 Lowe and Wylde's Almond Tablets.  
 Bailey's Hydro-Carbon Lamps.

Everything appertaining to Druggists' Sundries may be procured from us on advantageous terms.

## MORGAN BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

HALSE & SON,

ESTABLISHED

1793.

ED. WILLIAMS,

ESTABLISHED

1813.

R. B. EDE,

ESTABLISHED

1820.

T. T. W. WILLIAMS

ESTABLISHED

1829.





# VARIOUS PATENTED HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.



## ELECTRO-GALVANIC.

These Brushes are a simple application of Galvanic Electricity to the skin in a pleasing and refreshing manner, giving great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, and Neuralgic pains in the Head, and preventing the Hair becoming grey.

They are made on a totally different plan to any other before the public, and under a different Patent to any yet obtained. The action is simple and effect certain, the battery being placed in the handle and connected by plates and wires to the pins, which are inserted in India rubber, giving them the same action as the ordinary Bristle Brush. They are quite clean in use, requiring no particular attention, except merely damping the battery.

|                                     |           |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| 71. In Satin and Rosewood, polished | per dozen | 96/  |
| 72. Ditto ditto Pill Volta Battery  | „         | 126/ |
| 75. Flesh Brush, Pill Volta Battery | „         | 96/  |

## MAGNETO-ELECTRIC BRUSHES.

These may be used as ordinary Brushes, or be attached to all kinds of Batteries, and allow of any degree of power being applied to any part of the body. Prices are :—

|   |          |     |
|---|----------|-----|
| 162. Flesh Brush, in Satin and Rosewood, with silk covered metallic cord attached | per doz. | 64/ |
| 163. Hair Brushes, ditto ditto  | ... „    | 64/ |

## THE PATENT METALLIC HAIR, CLOTHES, AND HORSE BRUSHES.

The superiority of these Brushes are their thorough cleaning powers; they do not become soft in using, being made with metallic pins inserted in a bed of India rubber. They are beautifully pliable, and can be used in every way as the ordinary Hair Brushes, always retaining their stiffness.

|                                   |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 45. Skittle pattern               | 1   | 2   | 30/ | 36/ |
| 46. Oval ditto, super             | 36/ | ... | 30/ | 36/ |
| 47. Coburg ditto                  | 30/ | ... | 30/ | 36/ |
| 49. Truefit, or Oval              | 36/ | ... | 42/ | 48/ |
| 99. Metallic Flesh Brush, in box. | 34/ | ... | 42/ | 48/ |
| 73. Roach Mahogany                | 1   | 2   | 30/ | 36/ |
| 48. Handled ditto                 | 42/ | ... | 42/ | 48/ |

The **HORSE BRUSH** needs only to be used to show its superior cleansing properties, doing away with both dandy and curry-comb.

The **CLOTH** removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

74. Full sized French polished mahogany 48/

The above Goods are meeting with a large and increasing sale. Parties who have not yet introduced them will do well to order samples.

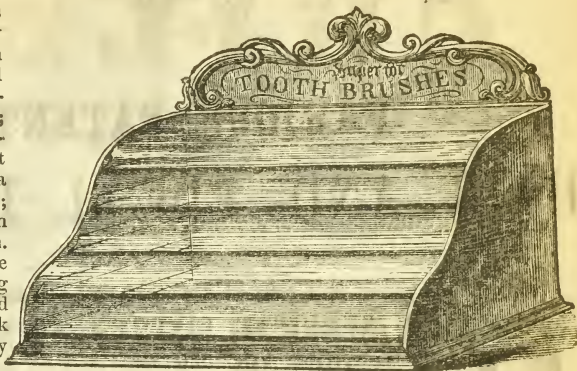
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

**TOOTH BRUSH SHOW CASE.**

PRICE 50/ EACH.

This engraving represents a Glass Case, made of fancy polished mahogany, with an O. G. shaped glass front, and carved frame, with glass panel, written in gold at top; well adapted for the displaying of Tooth Brushes. It will contain upwards of a gross, and all will be in view; yet it occupies little room on the counter, being only 16-in. long, by 12-in. wide. The inside is fitted with 5 shifting trays, with glass bottoms and black front edges. The back falls down, and is secured by a spring fastening.



Manufactured by **FILMER KIDSTON**, 3, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.

Samples on view and orders solicited by **MORGAN BROTHERS**.

**THE ORIGINAL (Gell's) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE,**

17s. per Dozen, usual Discount—Showcards.

**F. NEWBERRY & SONS**, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

**ROYAL CRIMEAN WATERPROOF COMPANY,**  
124, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*By Special Appointment of Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance. Protected by Perpetual Injunction of the High Court of Chancery.*



Boots, Shoes, and Leather Articles last twice as long as usual. It does not stop up the pores of the leather, allows the escape of the insensible perspiration, makes the boot impervious to wet, and improves the polish. Price, in Tin Boxes, 6d., 1/, 1/6. India Rubber and Gutta Percha Articles, Coats, Capes, Knickerbockers, Leggings, Hats, Hose, Syringes, &c. 50,000 ½-lb tin boxes were supplied to the Troops in the Crimea. Handbills supplied with each order.

Wholesale Agents:—**MORGAN BROTHERS**.

**TO DRUGGISTS DEALING IN TOBACCO GOODS.**

**BEWLAY'S GENUINE SHAG**, SELECTED BIRD'S EYE, CUT MANILLA, (first introduced in 1858, by Thomas Bewley), **ARMY MIXTURE**, (sold largely at **ALDERSHOTT**, &c.), and other Tobaccos and Snuffs, in perfect condition and packed in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. lead packets, so as to keep many months without getting either mouldy or too dry, command a large and steady sale wherever they are kept, as it is always found that only best quality articles retain as well as get custom. Wholesale Price Lists, and any information forwarded on application, enclosing trade card. Samples sent for approval, and Goods warranted to sample. A variety of Genuine well-flavoured Cigars, warranted worth the prices asked.

**THOMAS BEWLAY & Co., Manufacturers,**  
49, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

N.B.—Tobaccos Packed in Lead sent abroad, at from 2/ per lb., for Parcels of 80 lbs. or upwards.



NEW

DISCOVERY.



Each order supplied in neat Morocco Cases.

## E. COLLIER, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER, 28, MYDDELTON STREET, CLERKENWELL.

### COLLIER'S NEW ALUMINIUM RESPIRATOR.

E. C., having had many years' experience in the manufacture of every description of Respirator, begs to inform the Trade generally that he has introduced the Aluminium, known by all Chemists to be the most pure metal ever discovered, having the properties of fine gold, and possessing a great superiority over all other Metallic Respirators, Cork, &c., it being only about half the weight. This is the only instrument that can be exposed without corroding or discolouring, and has the advantage of being the cheapest ever brought before the public. It is constructed with fine plates of Aluminium, and covered on the most approved principle, admitting of as free conversation as if the mouth were uncovered (an advantage over every other kind), and can be so regulated as to prevent the lips touching the plates and thereby obstructing articulation. The following abstract, from a communication by M. St. Clair Deville to the Academy of Sciences, in 1854, speaking of Aluminium, he says, "This metal is white as silver, and is malleable and ductile in the highest degree; it is a good conductor of heat, is completely unchangeable by dry or damp air. It does not become dull. It is insensible to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen. Cold water does not affect it. Boiling water does not tarnish it. Nitric acid, whether weak or concentrated, and weak sulphuric acid, employed cold, do not act upon it. A metal white and unchangeable as silver, which does not blacken, and which presents the singular property of being lighter than glass, is the sort of metal particularly adapted for Respirators; being a good conductor of heat the moisture evaporates, and the metal retains its brilliancy."

|                 |                |             |           |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| No. 0.....      | 18/ per dozen. | Retail..... | 2/6 each. |
| No. 1.....      | 24/ "          | " .....     | 3/6 "     |
| No. 2.....      | 30/ "          | " .....     | 4/6 "     |
| No. 3.....      | 42/ "          | " .....     | 6/ "      |
| Orinasaal ..... | 60/ "          | " .....     | 10/ "     |

In the form of a Gentleman's Scarf, 6/6 and 10/ each.

### NOTICE!!!

E. C. begs to call the attention of the trade to the fact that his New Aluminium Respirator is the best ever manufactured; having had one year's trial with unprecedented success, they are now admitted, by all who have tried them, to supersede anything hitherto introduced. As the metal remains as brilliant as when first made, he therefore intends to discontinue making any other, except to order. As a proof of the superiority of the Aluminium over any other respirator, any Chemist having any on stock from last season, and finding them corroded or discoloured, as every other at present in use does, E. C. will exchange them.

*A Handsome Show Card for the above will be supplied (gratis) with an Order, on application.*

### THE NEW VENTILATING EYE SHADE.

Constructed of a layer of fine wire covered neatly with Silk, very durable, and superior to any yet invented, as the heat from the mouth and nostrils can evaporate, thereby keeping the eye perfectly cool. Commanding a very extensive sale, and bearing Testimonials from the principal Eye Infirmarys. Single Shade, 1/, retail; Double do., 2/.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance. Post Office Orders to be made payable to EDWARD COLLIER, Post Office, Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

The above instruments are Manufactured solely by E. COLLIER, from whom they may be obtained; also of MORGAN BROTHERS; J. J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury; and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool; and all Principal Surgical Instrument Makers, and Druggists' Sundry Houses throughout the Kingdom.

*Please to observe each Instrument labelled E. COLLIER, Patentee, London, as an inferior Article may be supplied.*

### NOTICE!!!

### COLLIER'S QUILTED SILK CHEST PROTECTOR.

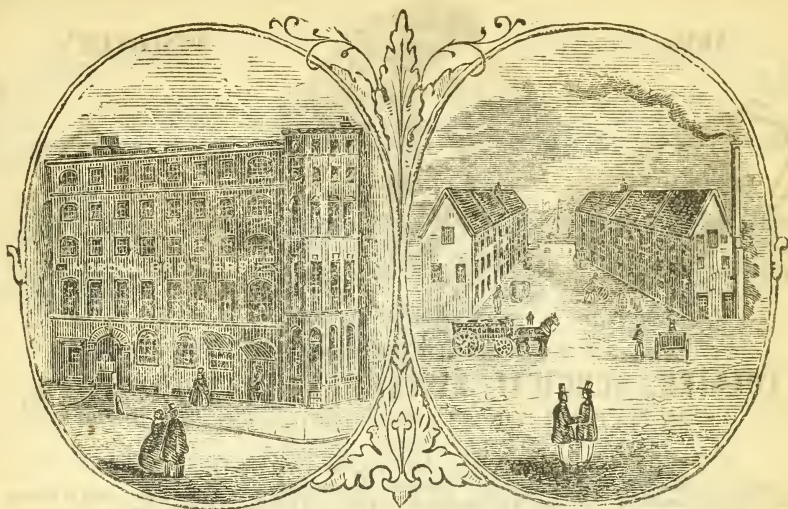
Recommended by the Faculty as being very beneficial in all affections of the Chest and Lungs. The vegetable and animal oil contained in Silk, coupled with warmth, the exterior covering being Kid, is sufficient to convince the most scrupulous that this is the best protector for the chest that is manufactured.

#### PRICES:

|                           |                |    |             |
|---------------------------|----------------|----|-------------|
| No. 1. Small Size .....   | 18/ per dozen. | .. | 2/6 retail. |
| No. 2. Middle ditto ..... | 24/ "          | .. | 3/6 "       |
| No. 3. Large ditto .....  | 30/ "          | .. | 4/6 "       |

#### WHITE FELT CHEST PROTECTORS.

|                           |               |    |            |
|---------------------------|---------------|----|------------|
| No. 1. Small Size .....   | 7/ per dozen. | .. | 1/ retail. |
| No. 2. Middle ditto ..... | 10/ "         | .. | 1 6 "      |
| No. 3. Large ditto .....  | 13/ "         | .. | 2/ "       |
| No. 4. Ditto .....        | 16/ "         | .. | 2 6 "      |



WAREHOUSES—BOW LANE, E.C.

FACTORY—BATTERSEA, S.W.

**CARBURET OF IRON AND BLACK LEAD.**

| No.   | Description.  | Mode of Packing.   | Price.                             |
|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1.  | CARBURET OF IRON . . . . .<br>(A chemical preparation to supersede Black Lead.) | 1 lb. Tin Canisters, with handsome and appropriate labels, in wood boxes of 2 dozen.                         | 7s. 6d. per doz., or 15s. per box. |
| 4.  | HALSE'S ROMAN LUSTRE . . . . .  | Orange Wrappers, in 2, 4, & 8 oz. packets  | 66s. per cwt.                      |
| 5.  | CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD . . . . .   | Rich bronze paper, with red label, ditto   | 56s. "                             |
| 6.  | PENCIL BLACK LEAD . . . . .   | Bronze-blue paper, with green label, ditto   | 42s. "                             |
| 7.  | SERVANTS' FRIEND, or True Mexican Jet.  | Purple paper, with white label, ditto . . .<br>(This is as good a Servants' Friend as can possibly be made.) | 35s. "                             |
| 8.  | SERVANTS' FRIEND . . . . .  | Packed as No. 7 . . . . .  | 28s. "                             |
| 9.  | SERVANTS' FRIEND . . . . .  | Black paper, with white label, ditto . . .   | 21s. "                             |
| Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, may be had in 1 oz. packets, at 4s. per cwt. extra.     |   | Nos. 4 to 9 are packed in 7 lb. paper parcels.   |                                    |
| Nos. 1 to 7 will bear our name.   |   | Leads of any quality are packed to suit Purchasers.  |                                    |
| Buyers' names in addition on Nos. 4 to 6, in quantities of not less than 1 cwt. |   | POWDERED LEADS, loose, per cwt.<br>A 14/ B 21/ C 35/ D 49/   |                                    |

**EMERY.**

|                              |     |                   |               |
|------------------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------|
| Flour, Genuine . . . . .     | 14/ | Seconds . . . . . | 10/6 per cwt. |
| Grain " . . . . .            | 28/ | " . . . . .       | 21/ "         |
|                              |     | BEST STAMPED.     | UNSTAMPED.    |
| On Cloth . . . . .           |     | 20/               | 19/ per ream. |
| On Cartridge Paper . . . . . |     | 15/               | 14/ "         |
| On Blue Paper . . . . .      |     | 15/               | 14/ "         |
| On Brown Paper . . . . .     |     | 10/6              | 9/6 "         |

**GLASS POWDER.**

|                            |  |               |               |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| Numbers F to 4 . . . . .   |  |               | 24/ per cwt.  |
|                            |  | BEST STAMPED. | UNSTAMPED.    |
| On Cloth . . . . .         |  | 18/           | 17/ per ream. |
| On Paper . . . . .         |  | ..            | 9/ "          |
| On Cabinet Paper . . . . . |  | 13/           | 11/ "         |
| Sand Paper . . . . .       |  |               | 8/ "          |

**POLISHING POWDER.**

|  |             |   |                    |
|--|-------------|---|--------------------|
| Crocus, superfine . . . . .                              | 28/ per cwt | Knife Powder, Tin Canisters, 4/ & 8/ per doz. |                    |
| Tripoli . . . . .  | 36/ "       | Fuller's Earth . . . . .                      | 5/ per cwt.        |
| Rotten Stone, in lump . . . . .                          | 15/ "       | Silver Sand . . . . .                         | 3/ per bushel.     |
| Doitto, Powder, in packets of 2, 4, 8, or 16 oz. . . . . | 28/ "       | Patty Powder . . . . .                        | 1/ 1/6 2/6 per lb. |

**MORGAN BROTHERS, LONDON.**



THE LARGEST PERFUMERY FACTORS IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL.

LONDON,  
1854.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.



GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS,  
1855.

PATRONIZED BY ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

**ED. PINAUD & MEYER,**  
298, RUE SAINT MARTIN, PARIS.

WHOLESALE DEPOT AND FOR EXPORT,  
**LUSCHER, KENNETT, & CO.,**  
27, CANNON STREET, WEST, LONDON, E.C.

### PRICE LIST.

#### ED. PINAUD'S Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

The yearly statement of the Customs of Paris show that ED. PINAUD & MEYER alone export nearly as much Perfumes as all the other Manufacturers, which is the best proof of the superiority of their articles.

#### EXTRACTS.

|             |                   |                 |                          |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Aubépine    | Héliotrope        | Mousseline      | Rose                     |
| Ambroisie   | Hyacinth          | Muguet          | Roses de Turquie         |
| Ambregris   | Jasmin            | Musc Ambré      | Rose, Thé                |
| Bergamotte  | Jonquil           | Musc Tonquin    | Rose Geranium            |
| Caprifolium | Lilas             | Oeillet         | Tubereuse                |
| Carnation   | Magnolia          | Patchouly       | Vanille                  |
| Cassia      | Maréchale         | Pois de Senteur | Verbena                  |
| Clématite   | Miel d'Angleterre | Portugal        | Violette de Parme        |
| Eglantine   | Mignonette        | Réséda          | Violette [Violet]        |
| Geranium    | Millefleurs       | Rondeletia      | Violette des Bois (Wood) |

#### BOUQUETS.

|                     |                  |                  |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Caroline            | Ess Bouquet      | Horse Guards     | Opera           |
| Chantilly           | Fleurs des Alpes | Impératrice      | Pré Catalan     |
| Delice des Boudoirs | Fleurs d'Italie  | Jockey Club      | Prince Imperial |
| De Brighton         | Fleurs de Mai    | Kiss-me-Quick    | Piccolomini     |
| Duc de Malakoff     | Fleurs des Indes | Louise and Marie | Queen Victoria  |
| Elysée              | Fleurs de Chine  | Magenta          | Solferino       |
| Empereur            | Frangipane       | Nobility         | West End        |

|                         | Per Doz. |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Half-ounce Bottles .... | 9/       |
| One-ounce ditto ....    | 16/      |
| Two-ounce ditto ....    | 28/      |
| Four-ounce ditto ....   | 51/      |

Sold in bulk, in bottles of  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and 1 lb., or in  
 Tins from 1 gallon upwards,  
 at 12/ per lb. net all round.

#### NOTICE.

Attention is requested  
 to the annexed REDUCED  
 PRICES.

## ED. PINAUD'S FAVOURITE TOILET SOAPS.

ED. P. & M. can boast of being the Proprietors of the Largest Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory in the World. It is considered one of the curiosities of Paris, and visited as such by strangers from all countries. Tickets must be previously obtained at 298, Rue Saint Martin, Paris.

### Ed. PINAUD'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

|                   | Per doz. |                    | Per doz. |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Extra forte ..... | 22/      | In wicker bottles, |          |
| Des Princes ..... | 40/      | 30/, 54/, and 96/  |          |

### Ed. PINAUD'S LAVENDER WATER.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Ambré, Blanche, Royale, Extra forte, &c.      |  |
| 18/      24/      36/      48/ & 54/ per doz. |  |

### Ed. PINAUD'S TOILET VINEGAR.

|                      | Per doz. |                      | Per doz. |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Aromatic Vinegar 18/ |          | Oriental Vinegar 18/ |          |

### Ed. Pinaud's Renowned Hair Washes.

|                      | Per doz. |                  | Per doz. |
|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Eau Athénienne.. 18/ |          | Eau Végétale des |          |
|                      |          | Roses.....       | 26/      |

### BRILLANTINE.

A new Composition to give a lustre to the Beard or Hair without greasing, 15/, 18/, and 30/ per dozen.

### POMADE HONGROISE.

White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black, at 12/ per dozen.

### Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Hair.

|   | Per doz. |                   | Per doz. |
|---|----------|-------------------|----------|
| Philocomes... 3/6                         | 6/ 12/   | Pomade Violette   |          |
| Pomade Chinoise,                          |          | de Parme .....    | 18/      |
| 18/ 24/                                   |          | Crème Nutritive.. | 18/      |
| Bears' Grease.....                        | 18/      | Pomade Duchesse   | 30/      |
| Pomades in bulk at 10/ per lb. all round. |          |                   |          |

### Ed. Pinaud's Highly Perfumed Hair Oils.

|   | Per doz. |                     | Per doz. |
|---|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Round bottles.....                                | 3/       | Round bottles ..... | 9/       |
| Ditto .....                                       | 6/       | Ditto .....         | 12/      |
| Fancy ditto.....                                  | 6/       | Ditto .....         | 24/      |
| Perfumed Oils, in bulk, at 10/ per lb. all round. |          |                     |          |

### Ed. Pinaud's Hard Pomades or Cosmetiques.

Pink, White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black.

|                 | Per doz.  |                    | Per doz. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| Oval size.....  | 3/ 6/ 12/ | Cire à Moustache.. | 3/       |
| Round ditto, 9/ | 12/ 24/   | Compt. Algerienne  | 18/      |

### BANDOLINE.

Pink or White, at 3/ and 6/ per dozen.

### UNCOVERED FANCY SOAPS.

|                    | Per doz. |                    | Per doz. |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Half Monsters..... | 3/       | Monster.....       | 6/       |
| Family Soap, pink  |          | Amande, bise..     |          |
| or white .....     | 3/       | amère .....        | 4/       |
| Guimauve Mous-     |          | Fleurs d'Amandier  | 4/6      |
| seux .....         | 3/       | Washballs .....    | 6/       |
| Guimauve, vérita-  |          | Transparent Balls  | 18/      |
| ble .....          | 4/       | Sand Soap, oval... | 3/       |

### COVERED FANCY SOAPS.

|                   | Per doz. |                    | Per doz. |
|-------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Amande .....      | 6/       | Aux Lichen .....   | 12/      |
| Rose Végétale.... | 6/       | Des Demoiselles... | 12/      |
| Millefleurs ..... | 6/       | Impératrice.....   | 15/      |
| Amande .....      | 9/       | Violette de Parme  | 15/      |
| Rose Royale ..... | 6/       | Sue de Laitus..... | 15/      |
| Medicale .....    | 9/       | Rose de Turquie... | 18/      |
| Assorted Perfumes | 12/      | Bouton de Rose ... | 24/      |

### SHAVING CREAM.

| IN PORCELAIN POTS. | Per doz. | IN BULK.          | Per lb. |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Crème d'Amande     | 12/      | Crème d'Amande..  | 3/      |
| Crème Sue de       |          | Crème Ambrosiale  | 3/6     |
| Laitus.....        | 15/      | Naples Soap ..... | 4/      |
| Crème Ambrosiale   | 18/      |                   |         |

### Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Skin.

|                        | Per doz.                  |                     | Per doz. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Cold Cream .....       | 12/                       | Rice Powder, in     |          |
| Strawberry ditto       | 24/                       | boxes .....         | 18/      |
| Milk of Roses ...      | 15/                       | Strawberry ditto,   | 18/      |
| Blanc de Lys ....      | 15/                       | Ditto .....         | 36/      |
| Amandine.....          | 18/                       | Poudre Violette de  |          |
| Violet Powder,         |                           | Parma, in boxes     | 24/      |
| packets 6/             |                           | Vinaigre de Rouge   | 3/       |
| Rice Powder... ..      | 9/                        | Ditto .....         | 6/       |
| Strawberry ditto,      | 12/                       | Ditto .....         | 9/       |
| Poudre Violette de     |                           | Ditto .....         | 12/      |
| Parme...in boxes       | 18/                       | Depilatory Paste... | 21/      |
| Fards, Rouge or Blanc, | 6/ 12/ 24/ 48/ 72/ & doz. |                     |          |

### Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Teeth.

|                    | Per doz. |                    | Per doz.    |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| Powder, in boxes.  | 6/       | Elixir Dentifrice  |             |
| Ditto .....        | 9/       | Hygienic.....      | 21/         |
| Ditto, Balsamique  | 9/       | Eau de Botot ..... | 21/         |
| Charcoal .....     | 6/ & 9/  | Opiat .....        | 6/ 9/ & 12/ |
| In porcelain box.. | 12/      | Elixir Odontalgic  | 18/         |

### MISCELLANIES.

|                          | Per doz. |                   | Per doz.   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------|
| Paper Sachets,           |          | Pastilles.....    | 6/ and 12/ |
| 3/, 6/, 9/, 12/, and 24/ |          | Lip-salves ..     | 6/ and 12/ |
| Glove Sachets.....       | 30/      | Fumigating Paper. | 12/        |
| Satin ditto, 30/ and 60/ |          | Vetivert.....     | 3/         |
| Sachet baskets .....     | 12/      | Perfumed Almanack | 4/         |



(ESTABLISHED A CENTURY).

# H. J. & S. BURTON, Fine Soap, Comb, and Brush Makers, AND MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS, &c.,

(Sons and Successors to Henry Burton, and Proprietors of all his old-established and admired articles of repute for the Toilet).

18, GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

GENTLEMEN,

As experienced Perfumers, with the practical knowledge of years, we beg to subscribe our Firm as one of the oldest established; and as Proprietors of articles in Perfumery of acknowledged worth and repute, without vaunting up mere appliances, which are but accessories. The great and only secret is quality; as like begets like, so can only quality in the raw material produce quality in the manufactured article; as no process by machinery or manipulation in the perfumery trade can alter the intrinsic properties—spurious or pure—of ingredients, and, therefore, the fact established, even to the uninitiated, as feasible, will be appreciated logically incontrovertible by the practical Chemist, who will determine accurately all the necessary chemical detail and action relating to Perfumery. Mr. H. J. Burton's practical and travelling experience having thoroughly imbued him with the strict necessity of only sending out a strength and quality in Perfumery that cannot be surpassed at the prices, has determined, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Burton, where they can gain a single trial, to confidently say it shall be sufficient to guarantee the fact of earnest endeavours to please, by giving substance, disclaiming all unnecessary attempts at puffing, so transparent to a Druggist of the nineteenth century, dilating only to the public, will, therefore, confine themselves to an introduction of their articles, assuring and insuring a quality that shall be surpassed by none, for native strength and purity of perfume, unquestionably that great desideratum looked for and appreciated by our customers and the public.

Returning thanks for those numerous applications for Price Lists and subsequent orders,

We beg to subscribe ourselves, GENTLEMEN, yours respectfully,

H. J. & S. BURTON.

*We have the undermentioned THREE NOVELTIES to offer, in good demand:—*

**GLYCERINE AND LEMON SHAMPOO CREAM**, in the form of Pomade, and used as such, by then applying water with the hands or otherwise, with friction, a rich creamy lather is instantaneously produced, which can be increased or reduced at pleasure. For gentlemen fond of the shampoo, invaluable; for nursery use, completely superseding soap, in quick effective use and application, as getting thoroughly into the hair in the form of grease, friction with water simultaneously creates a lather throughout, and so a more thorough cleanser. In 4 and 6 oz. wood top round bottles, at 8/ and 12/ per dozen. Family jars, containing 4 and 10 bottles, 21/ and 36/, with show cards and full directions. A trial is but necessary to prove its efficacy.

**BURTON'S SICILIAN CREAM**, a chemical preparation, by which the hair is both thoroughly cleansed and greased at the same time; much admired by many ladies who have used it, through its cooling effects, and the magnificent lustre it imparts to the hair, caused by the action of its opposite elements. With full directions, &c., pints and half-pints, 12/ and 18/ per dozen.

**BRILLANTINE, OR GOLDEN GLOSS**, a new invention, for imparting to the whiskers, hair, &c., a shining, glossy appearance, and tendency to curl. In bottles, 8/ per dozen.

H. Burton's Improved Sand Wash Balls and Tablets, as invented by H. Burton, patronized by the nobility and gentry, excelled by none. 4/ and 7/ per dozen.

The old firm for the finest Violet Powder, unsurpassed. In plain or fancy styles 10d. extra, and scented 1/. The celebrated Glycerine and Almond, the invention of Mr. H. J. Burton. In lb. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bars, 80/ per cwt. Our new and exquisite Rifle Corps Bouquet, 13/ per lb., and all other Compound Perfumes 12/ per lb.

Copiously detailed Price Lists sent on application, which is respectfully solicited. A liberal discount to cash and wholesale buyers. Address—

**H. J. & S. BURTON, Manufacturing Perfumers,  
18, GREEK STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.**

Highly approved in the

## ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

### BREAD WITHOUT YEAST

May always be insured light, pure, and wholesome.

Mr. Angel, of the Malmesbury Public Bakery certifies:  
*"Used with Yeast, Wheeler's Pastry Powder produces Bread far superior to any that can be made without it."*

Immense saving of Eggs and Butter in Cakes, Puddings, and Pastry, boiled or baked. Packets, 1d., 2d. and 6d. each, with choice receipts for Cakes, &c., at small cost.

Proprietor, C. A. WHEELER, Swindon.

In conclusion, the following, from the editor of a leading journal, is ample guarantee:—

"The proof of the pudding," says the old saw, "is in the eating." Having tried Mr. Wheeler's powder in our own establishment, we can speak with confidence of its value.—*City Press.*

MORGAN BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents.

## PROCKTER'S CARPET RENOVATOR,

FOR CLEANING AND RESTORING

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, & WOOL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Rendering them equal to New, without any injurious effect or unpleasant smell.

FOUR CAKES OF THE SOAP SUFFICIENT FOR A CARPET 20 FEET SQUARE.

Sold in Cakes, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per doz.

### PROCKTER'S HERBAL SEASONING,

For flavouring Soups, Stuffing, Potted Meats, Meat Pies, Sausages, Haricots, Stews, Hashes, Game, and Wild Fowl, to be used in the same proportion as black pepper.

Sold in Bottles at 1/, 1/9, and 2/6, and Tins, 3/ each.

### GENUINE CURRIE POWDER,

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman long resident in India.)

In Lacquered Tin Canisters, at 2/, 4/, and 7/6 each.

### LUCKNOW CHUTNEE,

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman who for many years held a high appointment at the Court of Lucknow.) In Pots, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

Sole Proprietor—R. E. PROCKTER, Chemist, 397, High Street, Cheltenham.  
 Wholesale Agents—Messrs. DREW, HEYWARD, & BARRON, Bush Lane; W. EDWARDS, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. S. RUMSEY, Clapham Rise; MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.



## The Anglo French Feeding Bottle.



The Anglo French Feeding Bottle claims to be regarded as superior to all others now in use, not only in the greater scientific accuracy of its construction, and in the extreme exactness with which it imitates the natural supply of food, but also in its far greater convenience in employment under all circumstances, and in the facility with which every part may be thoroughly cleaned. This last circumstance is one of the highest possible importance. The evils that have been attributed to the use of feeding bottles have arisen from the fact, that in many cases they do not admit of being perfectly freed from every trace of food, the result being that, in the course of a very short time, the impurity remaining undergoes the acetous fermentation, and turning sour, acts as a sort of yeast or ferment, establishing the same kind of sour fermentation in the fresh food which is placed in them, and so giving rise to diarrhoea, and those disorders of the digestive functions so fatal to young infants.

In the Anglo French Feeding Bottle these evils are avoided; the wide mouth enables the bottle to be easily filled with food, and as easily washed out with water.

The tube consists of but one piece, which, being perfectly flexible, is as readily cleaned.

The bottle is of such a form that there are no internal angles capable of affording lodgment to any portions of the food; and whether it is used in the erect position, or placed on its side, the extremity of the Indian-rubber tube will always be found lying in the liquid, so that the swallowing of air by the infant is thus prevented. This is a point of the utmost importance, and one which has been much overlooked in the construction of feeding bottles. The evils attending the admission of air into the tube are very great; it is swallowed by the child, distends the stomach to an undue size, gives rise to flatulency, eructations, and not unfrequently to vomiting, and thus, by causing rejection of the food, leads to insufficient feeding.

From the rounded external form of the bottle, it is almost impossible that the child should be able to injure itself by it when placed in the cradle, a result that has not unfrequently arisen from the sharp angles of those of the older form.

The teats, as well as the tubes, are formed of the purest Indian-rubber, which is perfectly free from sulphur, or any of those powerful and, for this purpose, exceedingly objectionable mineral ingredients which are used in the process of vulcanizing.

The teat is formed in a very peculiar manner: instead of having one comparatively large circular aperture, as is common to most feeders, it has five perforations, each formed of three very short slits meeting at a point, and having the precise aspect of a leech bite. The advantage of this mode of perforation is very great; it is perfectly valvular in its action, so that, whilst the child in sucking obtains an ample supply of food, there is no possibility of any air being forced back into the tube by the action of breathing, and thus there is no liability of its being swallowed with the food when the action of sucking is renewed.

The tube, which is formed of the most flexible and purest Indian-rubber, is sufficiently stout to prevent its collapse when in use, and also to prevent its closure by any sudden bend or curve in which it may be placed; it is also formed with a perfectly smooth interior, without any joinings to afford a crevice for the lodgment of stale or sour food.

Attached to the tube, about its centre, is an Indian-rubber capsule, formed in one piece with the tube. When the bottle is filled for use, this capsule is placed over the mouth, which it closes perfectly, so that, if the bottle be inverted, or placed in any position, it is impossible that any of the liquid contents can escape. This capsule, being formed of thin elastic Indian-rubber, is capable of being removed and replaced in an instant.

In order to admit air into the bottle to supply the place of the food which is extracted by the child, the capsule is perforated by a larger leech bite perforation.

It is to the action of this valvular capsule, the employment of which is protected by a patent, that the great superiority of the Anglo French Feeder is owing, as by its action it imitates, in a remarkable degree, the natural supply from the breast. It is well known to all persons engaged in milking animals, that a certain amount of force is required to cause the stream to flow; this has to be exerted by the young animal, and equally in the human case, by the young child. This slight natural resistance to the unconstrained flow of the milk is of the highest importance; and no feeding bottle can be regarded as perfect that does not imitate nature in this respect. The advantages of it are twofold,—there is no danger of the child being choked by the supply coming faster than it can be swallowed, and there is a necessity, on the part of the child, for a certain, though slight amount of exertion, that expands the organs of breathing, and so conduces to their healthy activity.

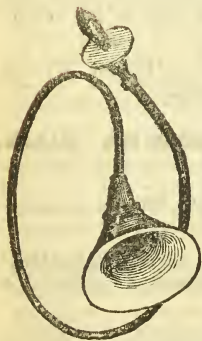
The mode in which the capsule of the Anglo French Feeding Bottle imitates the natural action is most simple and elegant. As before stated, in its ordinary condition the bottle and capsule are air-tight, and no liquid can escape, owing to the leech-bite valve being closed. On the child's commencing to draw through the teat, a partial vacuum is formed in the interior, and the capsule is pressed inwards by the external air; this stretching of the capsule, slight as it is, opens the leech-bite perforation and admits the air. On the child ceasing to draw, the capsule again becomes flat, and the orifice is closed.

So perfectly self-acting is the instrument, that it can be used without any supervision. A child, lying in the cradle, can be fed with the same facility as when in the lap; the bottle may be placed in any position by its side, and the child feeds without the least trouble to the attendant, dropping off to sleep when a sufficient supply of food has been taken, without the risk of being awakened by any necessity for shifting its position.

In order to appreciate fully the extremely natural action of the Anglo French Feeder, and its remarkable simplicity in construction, it is necessary to put it into use, when its advantages over all others are at once self-evident. These may be briefly thus recapitulated:—

1. Extreme simplicity.
2. Impossibility of getting out of order.
3. Absence of all metallic or absorbent surfaces.
4. Capability of being kept perfectly clean.
5. Efficient action in any position.
6. Impossibility of the escape of the contents.
7. Perfect imitation of the natural mode of supply.

## The Syphon Nipple Shield.



The Syphon Nipple Shield is a contrivance designed to remedy the inconvenience so often experienced by mothers, of having to remove an infant from the cradle or cot in order to feed it, a proceeding which rouses it so thoroughly, that it is not unfrequently a considerable length of time before it sleeps again. How frequently is the circumstance observed of a mother lying in a constrained position by the side of a wakeful infant in order to feed it whilst it dozes, in the hope, too often a delusive one, of stealing away without awakening it. The Syphon Nipple Shield remedies this evil. It consists, as shown in the engraving, of a boxwood or other shield, with a tube about eighteen inches in length, at the extremity of which is a teat of the same improved construction as that employed in the Anglo French Feeding Bottle. By the aid of this contrivance it is obvious that a child can be fed whilst lying in the cradle; and on its falling off to sleep, the mother can withdraw the shield from the breast, and leave the child without the smallest disturbance. During the time of feeding there is not the slightest necessity for the mother to assume a

constrained or tiring position, or to be encumbered with the weight of the child, a degree of relief, the advantages of which it is altogether unnecessary to point out. So thoroughly does this contrivance place the parent at ease during the process of lactation, that any light occupation, such as reading, may be followed with the greatest convenience.

The foregoing articles, the moderate price of which excludes no one, may be procured of Druggists and Surgical Instrument Dealers over the entire Globe.

British Depot..... MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London.  
 French    "                 "                 "                 205, Rue Faubourg St. Martin.

### UNITED STATES.

New York ..... SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS AND Co., William Street.  
 " ..... J. W. NORCROSS AND Co., Fulton Street.  
 Philadelphia..... W. D. GLENN, South Fourth Street.  
 " ..... R. AND G. A. WRIGHT, Chesnut Street.  
 Boston..... REED, CUTLER AND Co., Broad Street.

### CANADA.

Montreal..... LAMPLOUGH AND CAMPBELL.

### VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne ..... BENSON BROTHERS.

### NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Sydney ..... W. LARMER.

*And through the Wholesale Trade generally.*



**SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, IRON, SODA, AND POTASSIA.****“CHEMICAL FOOD.”****EDWARD PARRISH, Pharmaceutist,  
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,**

Asks attention to this elegant combination, which was introduced several years since in the United States, where it now enjoys a wide-spread reputation as a

**NUTRITIVE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.**

Its composition will suggest the numerous uses to which it is adapted. The elements it contains are deficient in enfeebled conditions, resulting from protracted disease, or from defective nutrition, and the state of solution in which they are here combined is the most favourable to their absorption. No other preparation, containing *Iron* in solution, is so free from unpleasant properties; it is, in fact, so pleasing to the eye and to the palate as to be acceptable to all, especially to invalids who are disgusted with the use of ordinary chalybeates.

It has been prescribed with benefit in a variety of diseases, such as tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines, anæmia, marasmus, and as a general invigorator in enfeebled conditions of the system.

The formulæ for this preparation was published in the American Journal of Pharmacy, vol. xxix. p. 572, and has been copied into numerous Medical Journals. Each teaspoonful contains about 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of Phosphate of Lime, and smaller proportions of the alkaline phosphates, all in perfect solution, with a slight, though not injurious or disagreeable excess of acid.

The Trade supplied by PETER SQUIRE, Chemist, 277, Oxford Street, London, W.; and JOHN MACKAY, 121, George Street, Edinburgh.

**Benzole, Naphtha, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Brunswick Black,  
and Chemical Works,**

BOW COMMON, LONDON, E.

**LAWRIE BLOTT & CO.**

Beg to direct the attention of BROKERS, MERCHANTS, OIL AND COLORMEN, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c., &c., to the above articles, which they are prepared to supply on the lowest terms.

**MINERAL EXTRACT.**

This valuable production removes stains of Grease, Oil, &c., from Silks, Satins, Velvets, Woollen Cloths, Kid Gloves, Table Covers, Damask Curtains, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Drawings, Books, Glass, &c., &c., and is warranted not to injure the most delicate color or Fabric.

Mineral Extract is the only preparation for removing Grease, &c. that is perfectly free from any disagreeable smell, dries much quicker, and is consequently less objectionable in use than any other article. Sold in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

Manufactured solely by LAWRIE BLOTT & Co., Bow Common, London.

**TO SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.****WILLIAM HAWKE**

Begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen of the above Profession, the Business of Medical Shop Fitters, which has been carried on for so many years under the name of ANSELL and HAWKE, 8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, is at present carried on by WILLIAM HAWKE, at the Workshops,

17, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

W. H., in respectfully making this announcement, begs to assure the Profession every exertion shall be used on his part to execute orders promptly and economically.

Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates given for Fitting-up Surgeries and Druggists' Shops with every requisite, either in a plain or superior style.

Nests of Drawers, Counters, Glass Cases and other Fittings made to order.

DRUGGISTS' STOCKS AND FIXTURES VALUED.

**ENGLISH'S (late Webb's)****CELEBRATED****AMERICAN****FLUID,**

*For the Cure of the various External Diseases and Complaints of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c.,*

**MANUFACTORY, 27, CASTLE STREET, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, BOROUGH. (S.E.)**

Having stood the test of fifty years, stands unrivalled for its excellence and results in the speedy cure of sore shoulders or backs, cut knees, and green wounds of any description in Horses and Cattle. It subdues inflammation, rapidly heals the parts affected, and wonderfully restores the hair, a necessity for ever keeping it in stables for unforeseen accidents.

N.B.—This preparation is in very great repute with consumers, and found to be most invaluable for Horses' Feet, and is confidently and particularly recommended for seedy Toes; it is no less successfully applied to contracted sinews, strains, hoof-bound or groggy, and the other various external diseases and complaints incident to Horses and Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c.; it cannot be too strongly recommended for its beneficial effects, (there being nothing of a deleterious nature in its composition); may be safely and successfully applied under all circumstances; its use affords a speedy relief to the sufferings of that noble animal the Horse, rendering him useful instead of useless from complaint in his feet and legs. It requires but a trial to convince the most incredulous of its decided superiority and efficacy,—want of publicity is the only barrier to its universal use by all proprietors of Horses and Cattle.

Horses' Hoofs and Frogs occasionally dressed with the Fluid makes them grow the same as at grass, prevents their becoming cracked, and dirt does not stick to them as with Oil. When a Horse is first found going off his legs, nothing extant appears so decidedly efficacious as ENGLISH'S AMERICAN FLUID, particularly adapted to Hunters, Race Horses, &c. For Sheep with the Scabb, Maggots, &c., it is truly a most desirable application. Also for its valuable and penetrating oily properties for preserving Leather, the following Certificate might be sufficient guarantee:—

"THIS CERTIFIES, That we have given the AMERICAN FLUID repeated trials, and do announce it to be a most admirable invention for the purpose of softening and preserving Leather.

February 27th, 1812.

March 13th, 1813.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich,

August 4th, 1813.

LORD SOMERVILLE.

His Grace the Duke of BEDFORD.

{ VAUGHAN LLOYD, Lieut.-Gen. } *Of the Royal*

{ JOHN RAMSAY, Major-General } *Artillery.*

**To Mr. W. WEBB, CASTLE STREET, BOROUGH."**

For all sorts of Carriage Harness, this Fluid may be confidently relied on as the greatest preservative and best restorative ever yet discovered. It penetrates the Leather, strengthens the fibres, and renders it otherwise free from the injurious effects of weather.

Leather that has become hard and stiff, it restores to its original state of pliability, rendering it perfectly pliant, impervious to wet, more black and durable, by its occasional use.

Brown Leathers may be also advantageously dressed with the American Fluid, and little or no discolouration takes place, but their original softness and pliability maintained.

Harness and all sorts of Leather for Exportation should previously be dressed with the American Fluid, to prevent the injurious effects of sea air, and in Foreign Climates, is truly, for its purposes, the most desirable article extant.

For Boots and Shoes, occasional light dressings are the most advantageous, it repels the wet, and keeps them pliable as new.

*Testimonials to be seen on application to the Proprietors.*

**Sold by Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundrymen generally.**

**For Prices see Index.**



# CERTAIN DEATH TO INSECTS.

THE LARGE DEMAND FOR HARPER TWELVETREES' CHEMICAL

## Poison Paper for the Destruction of Flies

Has gained for this article an unsurpassed reputation in the home and export markets. It is quite harmless to animal life, but is unequalled for its efficacy in the extermination of

Flies, Wasps, Gnats, Musquitoes, Moths, Emmets, and other Troublesome Insects.

SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Manufactured by HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Three Mill Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold in Halfpenny and Penny Sheets. Wholesale by MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.

NO MORE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS!

## Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer

Exterminates those tormenting Pests by Millions, and utterly destroys the element in which they breed. It has made thousands of unendurable Bed-rooms habitable, and thousands of useless Bedsteads serviceable! After a single dressing, no Insect can possibly exist;—they disappear like magic, and their re-appearance is prevented wherever this wonderful, certain, and speedy remedy is used.

Try One Single Bottle! and you will certainly REMOVE THE PLAGUE!!!

Sold in Bottles at 6d. and 1s. each, by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen, everywhere. Also in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s.

## Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat

KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.

As there is no risk or danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs, it is invaluable to HOUSE-KEEPERS for Poisoning *Mice*! A Penny Packet will Kill Hundreds of Mice and Sparrows! FARMERS and GARDENERS may entirely protect their crops by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over their seed-beds. Sold in Packets at 1d., 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. Beware of dangerous imitations!

## Harper Twelvetrees' Mice and Rat Killer

Is the most "enticing dainty" ever prepared for Vermin!! Mice cannot resist it! They will come from their holes, and follow it anywhere; eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny Packet will kill 100 Mice and 60 Rats. Sold in Packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere.

## Harper Twelvetrees' Beetle Poison

Destroys also Cockroaches, Crickets, Cocks, and other Troublesome Insects.

Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. each.

Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow.

Wholesale Agents—Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

## A WEEK'S WASHING IN THREE HOURS!

The greatest blessing to Housekeepers, is

### HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER,

For cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing without rubbing. It supersedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither Lime, Potash, Ammonia, nor any injurious ingredient whatever. It saves at least 50 per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten-pennyworth of Soap. The effect is really wonderful!!!

This wonderful article is now regularly used at several of the London and Provincial Public Institutions, Union Houses, Asylums, and Prisons, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled. Several thousand Heads of Families have testified that the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to any other article ever introduced for Washing. All that is necessary is to boil the Clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes.

*Mrs. E. Hubbard, late Matron of the Clergy Daughters' Schools, Casterton, says,—*

"Every Week we have Washed nearly Five Hundred Garments, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and have saved 18 lbs. of Soap out of 36 lbs. Its use is also attended with a considerable saving of Time and Labour, and it very far surpasses anything we have ever used for quickness, colour, labour, and economy."

**Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,**

**"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.**

**Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, in Penny Packets, and 6d. and 1s. Canisters.**

Wholesale Manufacturer and Exporter of Egg and Butter Powders, Metallic Writing Inks, Furniture Cream, Ultramarine Washing Blue, Effervescing Summer Beverages, Silver Lead for Stoves, Polishing Powder, Virginian Gum, &c. A complete Trade List, with Prices, will be forwarded on application to "The Works," Bromley, Middlesex.

### HARPER TWELVETREES' "EXCELSIOR" BLACKING.

This unrivalled Blacking enjoys a renowned celebrity, based upon its extreme softness, durability and brilliancy, and for its close assimilation to the original tanning properties introduced in the manufacture of Leather.

**Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,**

**"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.**

**Sold in 6d. and 1s. Bottles, and in Penny and Half-penny Paste Packets, by Grocers and Druggists.**

## CHEAP AND WHOLESOME BREAD & PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!

**HARPER TWELVETREES'**

### BAKING AND PASTRY POWDER

Is made of the strongest and purest chemically tested materials, and its unrivalled excellence and superiority in producing Wholesome and Digestible Bread, without Yeast, has secured for it a wide-spread reputation.

For Pastry, Plum Cakes, and Pie Crusts, the lightness, delicacy, and sweetness are surprising, and for Nice Biscuits, Tea-Cakes, or Buns, there is no article to equal it. It should be found in the Culinary Department of every house in the Kingdom. A clear saving is effected of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to Nine Eggs.

**Sold in Packets at 1d. and 2d.; and in Canisters at 6d. and 1s. by Grocers, Druggists, and Corn Chandler.**

**Wholesale by the Manufacturer, HARPER TWELVETREES,**

**"THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.**

**Wholesale Agents:—MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.**



# BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. LINDSEY'S PATENT TRUSS, WITHOUT ANY STEEL SPRING WHATEVER,

SUITABLE ALIKE FOR RIGHT, OR LEFT, AND DOUBLE HERNIA.

"*Lindsey's Patent Truss.*"—This Truss consists of a plate of a peculiarly convenient form, and a belt without *steel spring*, and will be found to be the best form of support in ordinary cases of Rupture hitherto known, giving, as it does, an uniform and effectual pressure without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is also a simple and effective *preventive* of hernia.

"*Lindsey's Patent Truss*" is recommended as possessing the following advantages: 1st. Facility of application. 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate. 3rd. May be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Bermondsey, 3rd May, 1860.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in giving my testimony to the superiority of your New Patent Truss over others. The one I had of you has afforded me much more ease and satisfaction than any I had previously employed, and you may use my testimony to that effect in any way you please,

Yours,  
JAMES CROFT.

St. Paul's Churchyard.

SIR,—I consider it due to you to say that the Patent Truss you made for me, and of which I believe you are the Patentee, has been in my case perfectly successful, and given me all the relief and support I required, and which six years' previous trial of various other kinds completely failed to do. I shall unhesitatingly recommend it to all similarly affected, as it is certainly the best I ever had.

Yours,  
ALFRED JAMES BROWN.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. LINDSEY'S New Patent Elastic Truss, and have found great ease and benefit from it, and should recommend it to all persons requiring a Truss, as it suits for either double or single rupture.

F. PERRY, Whitesmith.

## A FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR MAY BE HAD BY POST,

And the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer and Patentee,

**MARK JOHN LINDSEY, 37, Ludgate Street, London, E.C.**

Or of S. Maw & Son, London; J. & W. Wood, Manchester; J. Wood, York; Fannire & Co. Dublin; & J. J. Jackson & Co. London & Liverpool.

Lambeth.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please let me have another of your New Trusses, same as I had of you about nine months since, which, I am glad to inform you, still answers admirably; indeed my rupture (though it was a bad one) is very much better, and scarcely now ever troubles me or comes down, which I attribute to your Truss. Yours respectfully, GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Extract from a Letter.

"I think yours is a beautiful invention, and one far superior to the other Trusses without steel springs, I shall recommend it whenever I get an opportunity."

Another Extract.

"Now, about my own case, you know how every Truss I tried utterly failed to keep up my hernia, and the state I had been in from excoriation, now, since I walked off from your house with 'Lindsey's Truss,' I have, I may say, been almost cured, my hernia now never comes down, and I have tried it well, doing all my country work on horseback this past winter, hunted, skated, &c., and never once had my hernia protrude, which it continually did with every other kind of Truss."

**LONDON—E.C.**



CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,  
CENTRAL TRANSEPT, FRENCH COURT AND SOUTH EASTERN GALLERY.

RUMSEY'S NON-MERCURIAL

**PLATE POWDER**

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST ARTICLE YET INTRODUCED.

For Cleaning all kinds of Gold, Silver, Electro-Plate, Jewellery, &c.

Warranted free from Quicksilver and every injurious ingredient.

In Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. In Canisters,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 4s. 6d. each.

THE difficulty of procuring a really good and safe Plate Powder, free from the objectionable colour of Rouge, has been long and extensively felt; indeed there are few families but have experienced some ill effects from the generality of Plate Powders hitherto introduced, most of which, on a careful examination, will be found to contain Quicksilver, or some hard gritty substance, which scratches and wears away the surface, and consequently soon diminishes the value and durability of the Plate.

In the present preparation these objections are entirely obviated, and from the flattering testimonials received from numerous parties who for very many years have tested its merits, it is strongly recommended to the attention of the Public. It will be found to give a SMOOTHNESS AND BRILLIANCY of polish that cannot be obtained with whiting or chalk, while its regular use will entirely remedy the defects of scratching, constantly caused by the use of those materials, and produce a beautiful dark polish, which once obtained, it is surprising how little time and trouble will be required for the future, an advantage which all butlers and servants will readily appreciate.

N.B.—In order to detect the presence of Quicksilver in Plate Powder, it is simply necessary to rub a little with the finger on a sovereign, when, if Quicksilver be present, it will soon be detected by leaving a silvery hue on the surface. All persons anxious for the preservation of their Plate will do well invariably to try this simple but important experiment, and whenever the above effect is produced, the use of such Powder should be strictly prohibited.

Rumsey's Finest Rouge, in bulk, and 6d. and 1s. Fancy Boxes.

Rumsey's Superior Urn Powder, in ditto.

Rumsey's Brilliant Furniture Polish, in 1s. and 2s. Bottles.

## W.S. RUMSEY'S CHEMICAL POLISHING PASTE,

For Cleaning Brass, Copper, Steel, Zinc, and White Metal Goods.

This incomparable Composition will be found the best in present use, from its neither containing acid nor any corroding or injurious ingredient; it gives with the greatest facility the most brilliant and lasting polish to Britannia Metal, Polished Steel, Brass, Copper, Tin, Polished Iron, Pewter, German Silver, Zinc Plates, Dish Covers, &c.

This Polish has been in general use in most families of respectability, as well as many of the Cavalry Regiments for nearly half a century, and is admitted to be the finest article for creating a *Splendid Lustre* on every kind of Polished Metal Goods.

In Pots, 6d. and 1s. each; in Tins, 4d. and 6d. each.

PREPARED ONLY AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY

**W. S. RUMSEY, Manufacturing Chemist,**

No. 3, CLAPHAM RISE, LONDON, S.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon Street; EDWARDS, St. Paul's Churchyard; BUTLER & HARDING, Cheapside, Birmingham and Sheffield Manufacturers; and Retail by the principal Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Chemists, Grocers, Brush Makers, and Stationers throughout the Kingdom; also at the CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, and SOHO BAZAAR, London.

A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO SHIPPERS.

## LAMP COTTONS.

1. Single Tape, per dozen yards .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 0/5 ;  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 0/6 ; 1 in. 0/8.  
    " per gross yards .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 3/9 ;  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 5/ ; 1 in. 6/.
2. Double Tape, per dozen yards .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 0/8 ;  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 0/9.  
    " per gross yards .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. 6/ ;  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. 7/3.

### MODERATOR.

- |    |            |                     |                    |                    |                      |                       |         |                      |                      |                       |                      |                               |
|----|------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
|    | Size....   | 6<br>$\frac{9}{16}$ | 7<br>$\frac{5}{8}$ | 8<br>$\frac{3}{4}$ | 9<br>$\frac{13}{16}$ | 10<br>$\frac{15}{16}$ | 11<br>1 | 12<br>$1\frac{1}{8}$ | 13<br>$1\frac{2}{8}$ | 14<br>$1\frac{5}{16}$ | 15<br>$1\frac{3}{8}$ | 16 line<br>$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. |
| 3. | Best ..... | 1/9                 | 1/9                | 1/9                | 2/2                  | 2/2                   | 2/2     | 2/2                  | 2/6                  | 2/6                   | 2/6                  | 2/6 per gross                 |
5. Solar, any size up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch ..... 2/3 "
  6. Ditto, extra stout ..... 3/9 "
  7. Patent or Sperm ditto ..... 1/6 "
  8. Turkey Brown ditto ..... 1/9 "
  9. Liverpool ditto ..... 4/6 "
  10. Camphine ditto ..... 4/6 "

We do not break "grosses" of Nos. 3 to 10.

11. Singeing, per piece of 12 yards ..... 3 in. 4/ ; 4 in. 5/ ; 5 in. 6/  
    " if less than a piece, per yard ..... 3 in. 0/6 ; 4 in. 0/7 ; 5 in. 0/8

### PARAFFIN.

- |     |                               |               |               |               |               |               |     |                    |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|--------------------|
|     |                               | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ | 1   | $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. |
| 13. | Single, per dozen yards.....  | 1/1           | 1/2           | 1/3           | 1/5           | 1/6           | 1/7 |                    |
|     | " per gross .....             | 12/           | 13/           | 14/           | 15/           | 16/           | 17/ |                    |
| 14. | Double, per dozen yards ..... | 11            | 1/            | 1/2           | 1/3           | 1/6           | 1/7 | 1/9                |
|     | " per gross .....             | 10/           | 11/           | 12/           | 13/           | 16/           | 17/ | 19/                |
- The single is closer wove and heavier than the double.
12. Best Ball Cotton, per lb. .... 1/2
  - Ditto, in bales of 36 lbs., per lb. .... 1/1
  - Ditto ditto 144 lbs., per lb. .... 1/

## INDIA RUBBER TEATS.

We are by far the largest sellers of these, and call your attention to the following List, as the most advantageous you can buy from.

- |        |  |             |    |                |
|--------|--|-------------|----|----------------|
| Job.   | Ordinary Black Rubber .....  | /8 per doz. | .. | 7/6 per gross. |
| Job 6. | Polished " .....   | 1/3         | "  | 13/6 "         |
| Job.   | Best white French, 5-hole, new shape.....  | 2/          | "  | 22/ "          |
| 4.     | Best Ordinary White .....  | 1/          | "  | 10/ "          |
| 18.    | " " " extra stout and large ...  | 1/6         | "  | 15/ "          |
| 5.     | " " " black .....  | 1/          | "  | 10/ "          |
| 19.    | " " " " extra stout & large .....  | 1/6         | "  | 15/ "          |
| 22.    | New Deodorized White .....   | 2/          | "  | 22/ "          |
| 20.    | " " " 5-hole, new shape... ..  | 3/          | "  | 32/ "          |
| 23.    | Enamelled Black, 5-hole, new shape .....   | "           | "  | " "            |
| 21.    | Black interlined with cambric, quite new, each<br>packed in a separate box, and 1 doz. in a<br>glass top box ..... | 3/6         | "  | 38/ "          |
| 7.     | Polished Black Rubber, extra stout .....   | 5/          | "  | 54/ "          |
| 8.     | Brown Enamelled, highly finished .....   | 6/6         | "  | 70/ "          |
| *24.   | " " new shape, & offered only by us .....  | 4/          | "  | 42/ "          |

\* These are new, and only half the price of an inferior article.

ALL PACKED IN BOXES OF ONE DOZEN.

**Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.**



# QUINN CAPSULES,

MANUFACTURED BY

## MATHEY-CAYLUS,

FOR THE

### PROMPT AND RADICAL CURE OF GLEETS, CHRONIC OR RECENT, FLUOR ALBUS, &c., &c., &c.

#### Peculiar Advantages of Mathey-Caylus's Capsules.

1. Being formed of a light transparent envelope, perfectly impermeable, they present the Copuiba under an agreeable aspect, and allow of its being taken without difficulty, repugnance, or the least derangement of the digestive organs.
2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copuiba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copuiba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case.
3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copuiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.
4. The specific action is such that a cure is usually effected in an average term of six days, and they always succeed in cases where other remedies have failed.

Each Bottle contains 64 Capsules.

N.B. Experience has proved that it is sometimes necessary to vary the treatment according to the persistence of the disease, and the constitution or sex of the patient. To meet this requirement we have also prepared Gluten Capsules containing different substances capable of modifying advantageously the effects of the Copuiba, or of acting in a peculiar manner on the particular causes of the disease. We make them in the following varieties :

1. Copuiba

2. Cubebs

3. Copuiba and Cubebs

4. Copuiba and Citrate of Iron

5. Copuiba and Rhatauy

6. Copuiba and Catechu

7. Copuiba and Tannic Acid

8. Copuiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate

of Iron

9. Copuiba, Cubebs, and Rhatauy

10. Copuiba and Magnesia

11. Cubebs and Alum

12. Venice Turpentine

13. Norway Tar

14. Copuiba, Cubebs and Alum.

15. Cubebs and Turpentine

16. Cubebs and Tannate of Iron.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND ITS COLONIES,

## MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON.

The following Goods have been added to our List since November 15th.

## CHRISTMAS GOODS.

|  | Per Doz. |
|--|----------|
| 1. Miniature Wine Baskets, entwined with holly, and containing 4 10-dram bottles of essence .....  | £1 1 0   |
| 2. Miniature Hampers, either white or brown twig, and containing 3 10-dram bottles of essence .....  | 1 1 0    |
| 3. Miniature iron-bound trunk, containing 2 ozs. of Pomade, in barrel-shaped bottle, 1½ oz. essence, and cake of French Soap, wrapped .....  | 0 15 0   |
| 4. Album, covered with gelatine papers, and with painted glass lids, of assorted styles, containing 2 ¾-oz. essences, and a cake of Soap, as No. 3 .....   | 0 15 0   |
| 5. Album, covered with imitation straw plait, with a medallion on the outside of lid, and mirror inside, and containing 2 1½-oz. essences, in cases, a cake of Soap, as in No. 3, and a velvet pincushion .....      | 1 1 0    |
| 6. Baskets of fine French Wicker, with divisions, and containing 6 10-dram bottles of essences, assorted .....   | 1 16 0   |
| 8. The New Rifle Soap Boxes, to slide, and with glass tops, mounted with stamped out representations of the various Rifle Corps; the contents, 3 Tablets of Soap, weighing ½-lb. (This is selling very freely) ..... | 0 7 6    |

### CHEST PROTECTORS.

Hare Skin, lined and mounted with Silk, Nos. 1, 10/; 2, 12/6; 3, 16/6; 4, 19/ per doz.

*We have now secured a regular supply of these.*

### RESPIRATORS.

6. Collier's Aluminium, with extra electro-gilt plate, 48/ per doz.

### ALMOND TABLETS.

Lowe and Wyld's, see Advertisement and Index.

### TRUSSES (Machine made).

We now supply all kinds, stitched with stout silk, either white or coloured, to order, at 2/6 per doz. extra. *Vide* our Truss List in present No.

### SILICATED CARBON POCKET FILTERS.

See Advertisement.

### MATTHEWS'S WAXED PAPER.

For covering Cold Cream, Ointments, Plaisters, &c., wrapping Jujubes, Scented Soaps, Violet Powder, Linseed Meal, and other greasy, perfumed, or adhesive substances. without any of the objectionable results of using Tin Foil. White 2/ per Box of 50 square feet. Coloured 2/6 ditto.

### MARTIN'S PASTE.

For Brown Leather. Recommended for cleaning Saddles, Reins, Volunteers' Belts, &c. Price 12/ per doz. Tins.

### THE PORTABLE MAGNETO-ELECTRO MACHINE.

After the American Patterns. Price 16/6 each. See Advertisement.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane.



## TO PURCHASERS OF EYE DOUCHES.



**M**ESSRS. SAVORY AND MOORE beg to caution Chemists and the public against purchasing imitations of their Newly Invented EYE DOUCHE, which are represented as Savory and Moore's, and, by means of counterfeited trade marks, descriptive notices, and engravings, are calculated to lead to deception and disappointment. The genuine Eye Douches present the most striking superiority in respect to the Materials and Workmanship, being manufactured with India Rubber, purified and prepared expressly for the purpose; whereas the imitations are made of bad materials, with India Rubber strongly impregnated with sulphur and other substances injurious to the eyes. The Eye Douches of SAVORY AND MOORE's manufacture bear their names, and are the only ones of the new design approved and recommended by the Medical Profession. Vide the "Lancet," March 31, 1860, and "Medical Times" of April 14, 1860.

143, New Bond Street; also of all Chemists of standing and respectability in London and the provinces.

## DAVIS & KIDDER'S AMERICAN PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.

IMPORTED ONLY BY

**J. ATKINSON, 37, MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

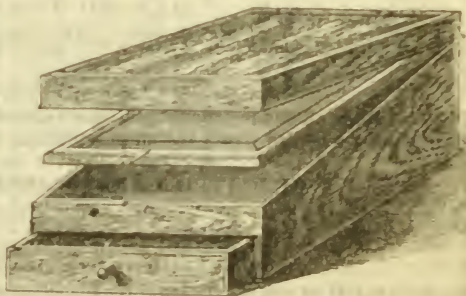
These Machines retain their strength and usefulness, which cannot be said of any of the imitations now in the market. Ask for DAVIS & KIDDER'S.

J. A. also imports and keeps in stock the AMERICAN PATENT FLY TRAPS, suitable for Hospitals, &c.; will catch from one to two quarts per day.

Also may be had "MEDICAL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY," by Dr. CHANNING, Boston, United States.

## CASE FOR PRESCRIPTIONS DURING DISPENSING.

This engraving represents a very useful case, made of fancy polished mahogany, and glazed on top with plate glass, for preventing of prescriptions being soiled or lost, and occupies very little room on the counter, being only 10-in. deep, by 8½-in. wide. The top opens, and is fitted with a fall underneath, covered with crimson velvet, and drawer at bottom. Price 18s. each.



MANUFACTURED BY

**FILMER KIDSTON,**

**3, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.**

Samples on view and orders solicited by **MORGAN BROTHERS.**

## IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS OF PRINTING.

Chemists and Druggists, Perfumers, and others, accustomed to Cash Payments, will derive unusual advantages, in the way of FIRST CLASS WORK, and PROMPTNESS OF EXECUTION, at EXTREMELY MODERATELY CHARGES, by addressing their orders to

**W. T. BUTLER,**

**STEAM PRINTING OFFICES,**

**FROME, SOMERSET,**

N.B.—ALL GOODS DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE.

**JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D.,**

AND

**ARTHUR HILL HASSELL, M.D.,**

Give the following Reports on

**HARDS'**

**FARINACEOUS FOOD**

**FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,**

---

"I have carefully examined, and repeatedly prescribed 'Hards' Farinaceous Food' (see Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473, &c.) which is prepared from the most nutritious of the Cereal grains. It combines both nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable Food for Children and Invalids.

"JONN. PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

"Physician to the London Hospital.

"47, Finsbury Square, July 1, 1843."

---

"I have recently examined with much care, both Microscopically and Chemically, the article known as 'Hards' Farinaceous Food,' which has now been before the public for so many years.

"I find it to be carefully prepared, to be perfectly genuine, and highly nutritious; these results being corroborated by many previous examinations of the article made at various times, during the past few years, and entirely without the knowledge of the proprietor.

"It possesses certain important advantages over the majority of Food sold for Infants and Invalids, in being more digestible, and in the large proportion of gluten which it contains, and which is the blood and flesh producing constituent of the food. The greater number of Farinaceous Foods sold, consist wholly of arrowroot or starch, which does not contain gluten or nitrogen in any form, and such articles are therefore wholly destitute of any principle from which blood and flesh can be formed, so that Infants, fed exclusively upon them, would be in danger of dying of actual starvation. This fact cannot be too generally impressed upon Mothers, and all persons engaged in the rearing of Children.

"ARTHUR HILL HASSELL, M.D.,

"Analyst of the Lancet Sanitary Commission,

"Author of 'Food and its Adulterations,' &c.

"Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., Feb. 1st, 1860."

---

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, Tea Dealers, and Italian Warehouses, in packets at 1s. and 2s. each; also in tin cases at 7s. 6d. each, for Families and Exportation.

As a Caution against spurious imitations, it is necessary to observe that all genuine Packets and Cases are signed "JAS. HARDS."

---

**Manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mills. Dartford. Kent.**



## WHITE AND SOUND TEETH!!!

### JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

### ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Established by 40 years' experience, and a rapidly increasing sale. Warranted to keep in any climate, and can be procured from the various Wholesale Agents, and from

**MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane.**

N.B.—The Trade are cautioned against imitations of this preparation, as many are offered for sale; some parties being so unprincipled as not only to adopt the title, but closely imitate the external appearance. The original and only genuine is signed "JEWSBURY & BROWN."

*Bills and Show Cards forwarded by sending address cards and directions for enclosure to the*

Proprietors—**JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists,**  
**MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.**  
 Retail at 1/6 and 2/6 per Pot. Trade Price, see Index.

## POTTOW'S IMPROVED WHITE CIRCULAR FILTERING PAPERS,

### \* OF CHEMICAL PURITY.

The attention of Chemists and Druggists, Photographers, Wine Merchants, Brewers, Vinegar Makers, Shippers, and others, are invited to these Papers; they are 40 per Cent. Cheaper than any others; while for strength, purity, and rapidity of filtration, they are altogether unequalled. The rapidly increasing demand for them is an unequivocal proof of their real excellence.

Quality No. 2.—Suitable for Chemists and Druggists, and all ordinary purposes of filtration:—

6 inches diameter, for 2 oz. funnel, price 1/6 per lb. packet of about 438 sheets.

|    |   |       |   |   |     |   |
|----|---|-------|---|---|-----|---|
| 7  | " | 4 oz. | " | " | 257 | " |
| 9  | " | 8 oz. | " | " | 159 | " |
| 13 | " | pint  | " | " | 71  | " |
| 16 | " | quart | " | " | 40  | " |

Observe! The cost of 100 Pint Filters of ordinary uncut Filtering Paper, is upwards of 2/.

Quality No. 4.—Suitable for Photographers, and all purposes where a chemically pure paper is required. Sizes the same as the above, price 2s. per lb.

Absorbent Paper for making Fly Paper, cut circular, 8 inches diameter, also in sheets, Imperial size, at per cwt.

The above are the Manufacturers' Prices, but our contracts enable us to offer the No. 2 at the reduced price of 1/4 per lb. and to supply 1 cwt. and 5 cwt. lots on especial terms.

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London.**

## MATTHEWS'S WAXED PAPER.

For covering Cold Cream, Ointments, Plaisters &c., wrapping Jujubes, Scented Soaps, Violet Powder, Linseed Meal, and other greasy, perfumed, or adhesive substances, without any of the objectionable results of using Tin Foil.

Price 2s. per Box of Fifty Square Feet, of all Dealers in Sundries.

OPENING ORDERS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS PROMPTLY AND WELL EXECUTED.

Established

6, WHETSTONE PARK, LINCOLNS-INN-FIELDS, 17 years

**FORD, SHAPLAND, & Co.**

Medical Label and General Printers,

ENGRAVERS & LITHOGRAPHERS.

AND TICEBORNE COURT, HIGH HOLBORN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

EVERY KIND OF LABELS KEPT IN STOCK.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

# THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER,

INTRODUCED A.D. 1746.—(IMITATIONS AROSE A.D. 1838.)

Prepared by the Proprietors, F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

IT is of the utmost importance that the supply of Medicines to the Profession and the Public should in all cases be genuine. If, therefore, an imitation is used (called James' Powder), of which the maximum dose is 6 GRAINS INSTEAD OF 20\*, it is evident a prescription so dispensed, cannot possess that accuracy and genuineness, which it is the BOAST OF THE TRADE to study and practise.



As Proprietors of THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER, we had reason some time since to believe that its price for dispensing (9s. per ounce bottle), in many cases prevented Chemists, &c. from keeping it, substituting in its stead an imitative and spurious article, which can be purchased at a much lower figure.

To remedy this acknowledged evil, and place it in the power of all to obtain the genuine Medicine at a reduced outlay, we have introduced a 4-ounce bottle, at 3s. 4d. for dispensing.

This Medicine is *always* prepared by one of our Firm FROM THE ONLY FORMULA OF THE PROCESS EXTANT in Dr. JAMES' writing, which

was given, 114 years ago, to our great grandfather when he became partner and co-patentee with the Doctor in this interest.

(Signed)

F. NEWBERY & SONS.

FOR DISPENSING, 9s. per OUNCE; 3s. 4d. per QUARTER OUNCE, usual Discount.

“Newbery's James' Powder' should always be used.”—Dr. Graham's “Modern Domestic Medicine,” 5th edition, p. 38.

Messrs. N. call special attention to the distinguishing preference to their Dr. James' Powder in the following paragraph, extracted from “The Lumleian Lectures,” delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, 1858-59, by Dr. Tweedie, Physician to the London Fever Hospital; they hope this will be another proof of the genuineness and usefulness of their preparation.

“If the febrile excitement be such as to require antimonial preparations, a pill containing 2 or 3 grains of James' Powder (prepared by Newbery) should be taken at intervals according to circumstances.”—*The Lancet*, 16th June, 1860, p. 590.

\* See Dr. Cheyne, in *The Dublin Hospital Reports*, vol. i., p. 319, who gave this quantity every night for 5 weeks in a severe case.

## JAPANESE DROPS,

### AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE,

PREPARED BY

### MATHEY-CAYLUS, CHEMIST,

### CARREFOUR DE L'ODÉON, 10, PARIS,

Who desires to call the attention of British Pharmaciens to this elegant and effective production. For full particulars, see the “Chemist and Druggist,” No. 15, page 21.

We are in receipt of a supply of above article, which already possesses a great reputation throughout the Continent, India, China, the United States, and South America.

It is got up in a very neat style, in oval stoppered two-dram bottles, packed in stout card cases. Our price is 12/ per dozen, or 126/ per gross.—A sample box may be had.

### MORGAN BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.



## New Facilities for the Trade.

The Cash Department recently organised by us, although at present very imperfect, has been found to supply a want of the Trade. We are, therefore, taking steps to develop it; and by the beginning of 1861, hope to be able to offer buyers of Oils, Glues, and other heavy articles, the full advantages of the markets. Our plan is to buy *largely for cash*, and to give our customers the full benefit of the advantages we possess, merely reserving a small commission. Our efforts to expedite the dispatch of orders have been perfectly successful. That which most factors occupy *weeks* in executing, our more perfect organisation enables us to transact in *days*; nevertheless, the constant demand is for more expedition, and being determined to meet every legitimate requirement of the Trade, we have now organised

### AN EXPRESS DEPARTMENT.

This "X" Department will enable us to forward all orders requiring immediate execution *on the day they arrive*, if obtainable in London. Such urgent orders must be indicated "X," and contain full instructions, as to conveyance, &c.

Our regular List rates will be adhered to, unless it should be necessary to purchase second-hand, in which cases—doubtless very exceptional—a slight advance will have to be made.

If only a few articles in a long order are "X," they should be placed on a separate paper, or at the head of the list, with the initial opposite, so as to catch the eye of the sorter. As our post now averages from 100 to 200 letters, the expediency of this will be apparent.

The "Express" staff being entirely additional, the foregoing arrangement will enable us still further to expedite the dispatch of general orders.

N.B.—Whilst calling the attention of the Trade to the various advantages offered by us, we take the opportunity of reminding them that a small order entails nearly the same working expenses as a large one, and beg to suggest that as very few of the former pay the expenses of entry, &c., &c., we are fairly entitled to the latter also, especially as we offer on the *very lowest terms* so great a variety of London manufactured articles, *including every novelty*.

We take the liberty of naming this, as enclosures are frequently sent to us from manufacturers, whose goods we offer on their own terms, sometimes indeed to account, where they demand cash.

### CASH DEPARTMENT.

In this department, the prices quoted will be *strictly for cash on receipt of goods*; and in default of remittance within seven days, we shall charge a commission of five per cent. on the amount of the Invoice, and, from its date, draw at three months for the total.

But should the amount be less than 10*l.*, our only terms will be *cash on receipt* of invoice.

Packages returnable, if not returned at once, must be paid for, but will be credited when delivered free and in good condition.

On all orders in Cash Department under £5 a Commission of 5 per cent. will be charged.

### SAMPLES.

We will at all times have pleasure in sending any quantity of any New Article that the Trade may desire to inspect before purchasing, if the word *Sample* be noted against the line; otherwise our custom is not to break packages, as our profits will not allow of re-packing.

### PARAFFIN LAMPS.

In consequence of the numerous enquiries addressed to us by Druggists, relative to the markets, &c., for Paraffin Lamps and Oils, we have determined to supply them to the Trade on Manufacturers' terms; we, therefore, call attention to the following announcement, and solicit your orders.

We have pleasure in stating, that we have completed arrangements with Messrs. BAILEY and SON, Mr. ARTHUR DASHWOOD, Messrs. J. DEFRIES and SONS, and Mr. GEORGE SPILL, which enable us to offer their entire Samples of Lamps at their prices and terms, viz., cash on receipt of goods; for which, and full particulars, we refer you to the present and previous numbers of the "Chemist and Druggist;" also to their Illustrated Price Lists, which we shall be happy to forward—DASHWOOD's for eighteen stamps, DEFRIES' or SPILL's for two stamps. W. BAILEY's (See Advertisement).

Samples for the inspection of the Trade have been placed in our Show Rooms by Messrs. BAILEY, DASHWOOD, DEFRIES, and SPILL.

MORGAN BROTHERS.

**MINERAL OILS, necessary for burning in all Paraffin or Hydro Carbon Lamps.**

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| * Madden's Good Mineral Oil, less 2½ per cent. ....                 | 2/8 per gall. |
| "    Super Pure    "    equal to Belmontine, less 2½ per cent. .... | 3/9    "      |
| Paraffin Oil (by some called Photogen), less 2½ per cent. ....      | 2/8    "      |
| Solar Oil†  | 2/8    "      |
| Petrolene   | 2/10    "     |
| "    Super.   | 3/6    "      |
| Belmontine  | 4/    "       |

Any of which may be had in prepared Metallic Drums, with or without Screw Taps, of 6 or 12 gallons each, or in Casks, of between 30 and 40 gallons. The prices of the Metallic Drums are—

|                             |               |                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| With Brass Screw Taps ..... | 6-gallon. 11/ | 12-gallon. 16/ each. |
| Without .....               | 5/9           | 11/ "                |

And are not returnable. Casks and Cases will be allowed for in full when received, *vide* head-note.

Madden is frequently sold out of 30 gallon casks, and it will be well to state, in ordering, 30 gallons or the nearest, as if 30 gallons is positively ordered and not in stock we should send none. Parties who are selling in quantity and can judge their requirements would do well to register orders ahead.

\* Madden's Oil is in 30 to 40 gallon Casks and upwards, the Casks are 5/ each, and not returnable.

† Paraffin Oil is rather darker in colour and stronger in smell than Solar, but gives a brighter light—neither smell in burning.

**PARAFFIN COTTON (less 2½ per Cent.)**

|                                   | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ | 1   | 1¼ in. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|--------|
| 13. Single, per dozen yards ..... | 1/1           | 1/2           | 1/3           | 1/5           | 1/6           | 1/7 |        |
| "    per gross .....              | 12/           | 13/           | 14/           | 15/           | 16/           | 17/ |        |
| 14. Double, per dozen yards ..... | 1/11          | 1/            | 1/2           | 1/3           | 1/6           | 1/7 | 1/9    |
| "    per gross .....              | 10/           | 11/           | 12/           | 13/           | 16/           | 17/ | 19/    |

The single is closer wove and heavier than the double.

These Goods appertain to Cash Department.

The present demand for Paraffin Lamps, &c. is so enormous, that we are occasionally oversold for days together. Our customers will kindly bear this in mind, and rest fully satisfied that once an order is in our books, 'tis as much our interest as theirs to turn it out, and that they will receive them at the earliest possible moment.

**WM. BAILEY AND SONS, WOLVERHAMPTON,**

Call the attention of the Trade to their

**REGISTERED HYDRO-CARBON LAMP.**

It has been before the Trade some weeks, and been favourably spoken of by the Press generally, and was noticed amongst the "Novelties," in this journal, in the November number. It is three times the size of the engraving, and consists of a glass reservoir, A, formed with a constriction, B, which renders it exceedingly convenient to hold or carry; the neck has a ledge, C, internally, which receives a perforated cork, D, into which the burner is tightly fitted. The burners are made of rolled brass, and the rack and pinion are so constructed as to avoid altogether the use of solder in attaching the same to the wick tube. The whole is a good, solid, substantial article, thoroughly efficient, and not liable to get out of order. For the convenience of the Trade we have appointed Messrs. Morgan Brothers, our Wholesale Agents, and they will hold stock in London, and sell at our price, viz., Lamps, with wick, 9/ per doz.; Chimnies, 2/ doz.; or, complete, 11/ per doz. Packages extra. Nett cash with order.

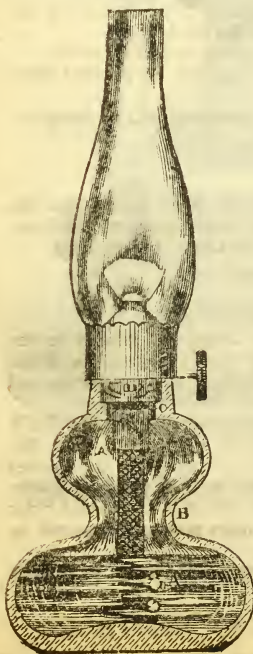
Referring to the above, we anticipate a large sale for the article, and have arranged to supply them in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases complete. The packages will be charged at cost, are subject to no abatement, and are not returnable. Prices as follows.—

|                          |          |             |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Lamps and Chimnies ..... | 1/1 each | .. 11/ doz. |
| Chimnies, separate ..... | 3d.      | .. 2/3 "    |

If 6 doz., 2/ per doz.

These Goods appertain to our Cash Department.

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.**





# EDE'S CRIMSON MARKING INK,

## WITHOUT PREPARATION,



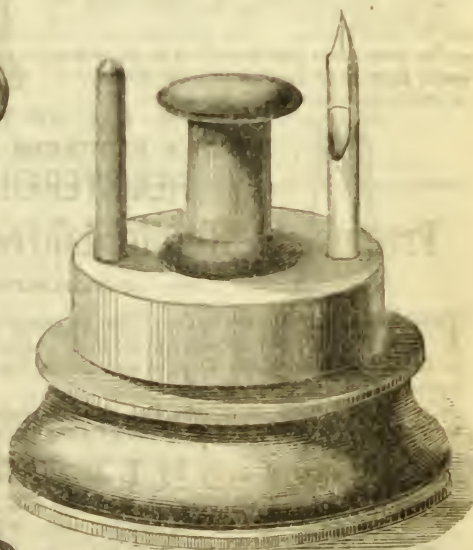
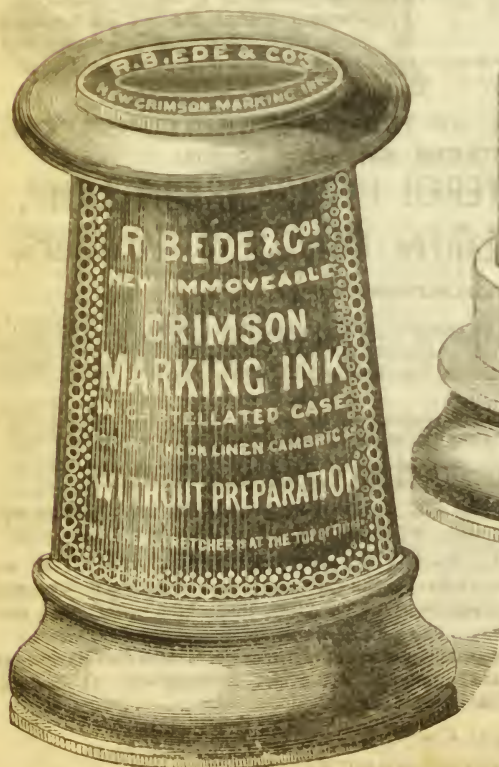
Is warranted chemically accurate, and equal, if not superior to any previously introduced.

It is fitted in an ornamental turned wood case, with an effective Linen Stretcher attached to the lid, and contains, in addition, a prepared double Pen and Holder. 'Tis decidedly the best selling Ink.

The sketches are the exact size of the article, and at top show the linen stretcher in use. The sketches below show the case, when not in use, also its contents.

It is sent out in good glass top boxes, containing either  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 doz.

Its Trade No. is 241, and price 8/ per doz.



### MORGAN BROTHERS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

21 TO 23, BOW LANE,  
LONDON.





# DENOVAL'S

## SUPERIOR

# SOLUBLE GELATINOUS CAPSULES,

Guaranteed to be made with the purest and best materials; their shape facilitates their ingress, and the gentle solubility of the envelope allows of dissolution in the stomach, without the cramps and unpleasant eructations which ordinary Gelatinous Capsules generally produce. These Capsules *do* dissolve in the stomach, for if they did not the Balsam they contain could not be absorbed by the system, so as to produce the desired effect on the parts affected; consequently those that do not, cannot cure.

Each Box bears the Name and Seal of "DENOVAL."

The No. 0, green label, are beautifully finished, packed in Boxes of 36 Capsules each, and are unequalled by any maker.

Trade Price, 6s. per Dozen Boxes.

Having been frequently asked for a Large Capsule to supersede Mothe's, Mr. DENOVAL has brought out a splendidly finished Capsule, containing nearly double the quantity of Balsam, and put up in large boxes containing 36 Capsules.

Price 9s. per Dozen.

Other Medicinal Agents, such as Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Cubebs, Rhatany, Chloroform, &c., all of the best quality, also put in Capsules.

The attention of the Medical Faculty, and of all those who have to prescribe, is particularly called to

## DENOVAL'S OLEIDUM PEARLS,

Most highly recommended by many Eminent Medical Men, for the following Diseases:—

- 1st.—Diseases of the Chest, Pthysis, Cachexy, and Atonic Diseases generally.
- 2nd.—Chlorosis, Difficult Menstruation, and all other Female Complaints, Debility, Seminal Weakness, &c.
- 3rd.—Scrofulous, Lymphatic, and Syphilitic Diseases, Ringworm, Glandulous Tumours, Weakness of Children, &c.

## THE OLEIDUM PEARLS

Are composed of three principal ingredients, at present used separately with good results; these are, Iodine, Iron, and Cod Liver Oil, which are so prepared and combined as to render their curative powers, at least, three times as efficacious; besides, some of these medicaments are easily deteriorated by their contact with air; that disadvantage is now quite neutralized by the envelope which encases them, and prevents any disagreeable taste.

Trade Price, 18s. per Dozen Boxes of 36 each.

**JULES DENOVAL,**  
No. 1, WALPOLE STREET, NEW CROSS, LONDON.

FOR TERMS—SEE INDEX.

ST. PAUL'S EXPORT SCENTED SOAP WORKS.

I. M. ROBSON,

Manufacturing and Export Perfumer and Fancy Soap Maker,  
32, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,  
(OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH).

Pomades, Essential Oils, Extracts, Essences, Brushes and Combs, and all articles for the Toilet. Eau de Cologne in bond always ready for shipment. Proprietor of the celebrated KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as certified by M. Soyer, and only maker of the "ROSE OF ENGLAND" SOAP.

PRINTED PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S Homœopathic Cocoa is prepared by an improved process from the finest Nibs only, and is excelled by no other article assuming the same name. It is recommended by all medical men, and possesses a delicious flavour and aroma, and has a very extensive sale. Chemists and the Trade supplied on liberal terms, also with Framed Show Cards and Counter Bills, by

THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homœopathic Chemists,  
43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE ORIGINAL "DR. STEERS' OPODELDOC."

26s. per Dozen, Discount as usual—Showcards.

None charged at lower price is genuine.

(Signed) F. NEWBERY & SONS,

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

NOTCUTT'S

CHEMICAL CHEST FOR YOUTHS,

A very complete and well-furnished Juvenile Laboratory,

CONTAINING 48 Chemicals and Tests, in bottles and boxes, and 16 articles of Apparatus, &c., all packed in a neat partitioned hinged deal box. Price 7/6, with ample allowance to the Trade. It is far the cheapest and most extensive collection yet offered at the price, and is highly recommended by eminent Professors of Chemistry. Larger Chests at 10/6, and very complete. Students' Chest at 30/, including Prismatic Trough, Blow-pipe, Scales and Weights, and 23 other pieces of Apparatus, with 68 Chemicals.

Notcutt, 399, High Street, Cheltenham; and Morgan Brothers,  
21, Bow Lane.



THE NEW  
PARISIAN CORK RESPIRATOR.

Best Quality, 5/9 per dozen, 65/ per gross.

ALBERT SPEIGHT, Agent,  
19, Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell,  
LONDON.

Morgan Brothers will supply these to account.



M A T H E R'S

# INFANT'S FEEDING BOTTLE

No. 1, 2s. : 16s. per dozen.

No. 2, 1s. : 8s. per dozen.



ECONOMY  
AND  
UTILITY COMBINED.



MATHER'S INFANT'S FEEDING BOTTLE, besides being the cheapest ever introduced, is universally admitted to be the most simple, cleanly, and durable.

It has been the desire of the proprietor of this beautiful little invention to place within the reach of the poorest an apparatus, by which artificial food can be administered to an infant with comfort to itself and its nurse also. It may justly be denominated the *ne plus ultra* of Feeding Bottles, as setting aside its cheapness, it has advantages over all inventions of this kind hitherto introduced to the public; among these the inventor would mention:—1st, the tube within the Bottle being moveable its extremity is always immersed in the food in whatever position the bottle is held as long as a drop remains; 2nd, the shape of the Bottle, which will stand on a table readily; and, 3rd, the extreme softness and pliability of the newly-invented Teat, which has been manufactured expressly for the inventor, of the finest and purest India-Rubber, and is free from the disagreeable taste and smell to which many infants have so strong a dislike; 4th, its simplicity of construction, which admits of each part being cleaned with great facility, and its component parts (if broken or injured,) very readily renewed.

It is sold in two forms, No. 1 and 2, and although the simpler (No. 2,) is superior to anything yet invented for this purpose, No. 1, having an elastic tube attached to the teat, will be found to possess advantages over the less expensive kind in not requiring to be held; it may be laid by the side of the child in its bed, or in any other position.

The Inventor particularly submits it for the approval and recommendation of the members of the Medical Profession, Governors and Managers of Hospitals, and Asylums for Infant Children, Union Workhouses, &c., feeling assured that if generally adopted in those institutions, the fearful mortality of children, when artificial feeding is resorted to, will be materially lessened; that adopted by all mothers, especially those in large Towns, it will prove a source of health and vigour to their children, and that acidity, flatulency, diarrhoea, and atrophy, will hereafter become rare diseases among infant children.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,

WILLIAM MATHER,

130, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

109, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER,

AND SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

# CONCENTRATED FLUID MAGNESIA,

PREPARED BY

**WILLIAM BAILEY & SON,**

HORSELEY FIELDS CHEMICAL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON

In Bottles, 1/ and 2/6 each, with Patent Glass Stoppers.

Particularly adapted for exportation, as it will keep good for any length of time, and in every climate; also put up in Half-Gallon and Gallon Bottles for the use of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Compounding Prescriptions, at 5/ and 9/ each.

**The Acidulated Syrup, in Bottles, 1/ each.**

**F. S. CLEAVER,**

ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE

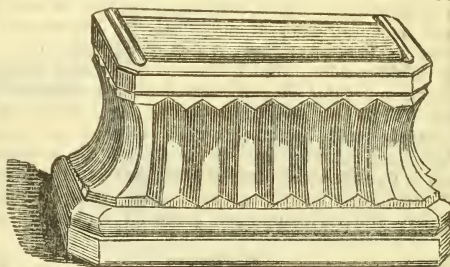
## CELEBRATED HONEY SOAP,

IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE, AND APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY.

Manufacturer of every description of Fancy Soaps & Perfumery,  
THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

. 32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W.C.

BY  
HER MAJESTY'S



ROYAL  
LETTERS PATENT

## BRITTEN'S IMPROVED PATENT CAPILLARY DAMPER, FOR DAMPING THE BACKS OF GUMMED LABELS.

This Damper, which is the only effectual one ever offered to the Trade, entirely supersedes the unseemly process of licking the backs of Gummed Labels, and is more convenient in practice. Its great usefulness, its ornamental appearance, and its non-liability to derangement, are rapidly gaining for it a place on the counter of every Druggist who values neatness and cleanliness.

Price—Large 3s. 6d. Small 2s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents:—London—S. Maw; Morgan Brothers; Liverpool—Evans, Sons, & Co.; Raimes & Co.; York—Raimes & Co.; Bristol—Pearce & Co.; Edinburgh—Raimes, Blanchard, & Co.

### IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DISPENSERS.

Just published, price 3s., and may be had from the same Agents, or direct from the Proprietor, J. BRITTEN, 37, OLD HAYMARKET, LIVERPOOL, on forwarding 3s. in postage stamps, THE DISPENSER'S VADE-MECUM, being a Dictionary of the Words used by Physicians in Prescribing, an Interpreter of abbreviated Words and Sentences, and an Expositor of the Roots of Inflected Latin words. By J. BRITTEN. By the aid of this work any person, however inexperienced in dispensing, or deficient in knowledge of Latin, may be enabled to translate the most difficult and unfamiliar terms which are likely ever to occur in Physicians' Prescriptions. The work is therefore of great importance to principals who may be under the necessity of occasionally leaving their businesses in charge of inexperienced persons.



# PATENT BARREL PACKAGES,

Made of Oak, and bound top and bottom with Tin.

The attention of the Trade is called to these Goods. They will be found specially adapted for packing—

Tobacco  
Snuff  
Mustard  
Spice

Coffee  
Tea  
Biscuits  
Starch

Drugs  
Dry Colours  
Seeds  
Bulbous Roots

Grapes  
Dried Fruit  
Confectionery  
Baking Powders

And a great variety of other Articles.



| No. | Dimensions Inside. |           | Prices.  |            |
|-----|--------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
|     | Depth.             | Diameter. | Per Doz. | Per Gross. |
| 1A. | 3½ ins.            | 2 ins.    | 1/3      | 13/6       |
| 1.  | 3½ "               | 2 "       | 1/8      | 18/        |
| 2A. | 3½ "               | 2½ "      | 1/8      | 18/        |
| 2.  | 4½ "               | 2½ "      | 2/       | 22/9       |
| 3A. | 4½ "               | 3¼ "      | 2/2      | 24/        |
| 3.  | 6 "                | 3¼ "      | 2/9      | 30/        |
| 4A. | 4½ "               | 3½ "      | 4/       | 43/        |
| 4B. | 5½ "               | 4¼ "      | 5/9      | 63/        |
| 4.  | 7 "                | 4¼ "      | 6/       | 65/        |
| 5.  | 8½ "               | 5½ "      | 8/9      | 94/        |
| 6.  | 9½ "               | 6½ "      | 11/6     | 126/       |

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, may be had nested at 3/4 per nest, or 36/ doz. nests.

They are also made with fancy borderings, bands, &c., for holding—

Shirt Collars  
Dentifrice

Perfumery  
Toilet Articles

Puffs,  
&c., &c.

They may also be had flat, with fancy bindings, in the following sizes:—

|                |                   |               |                |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4½ ins. depth, | 2½ ins. diameter, | 6/9 per doz., | 73/ per gross. |
| 4½ "           | 3½ "              | 6/9 "         | 73/ "          |
| 5½ "           | 3½ "              | 9/6 "         | 105/ "         |

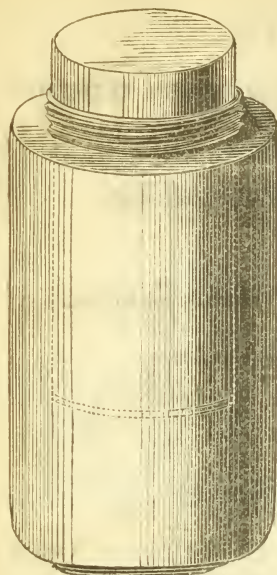
Any size made to order, if in quantity, and, if desired, with glass lids.

Parties ordering 3 gross, assorted sizes, will be entitled to the gross price.

AGENTS FOR THE PATENTEE—

**Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London, E.C.,**

Who will be glad to furnish any further particulars required, and to quote prices for any size or quality of Packages.

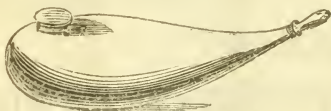


The sketch at side represents the exact size of a fine polished Boxwood Case, with slide bottom, and screw top. Suitable for Camphor Ice, or Cosmétique.

We supply these empty at 4/3 per doz. Fitted with R. B. Ede's richly perfumed cosmétique, and labelled, at 7/6 per doz.; or with Ede's Camphor and Glycerine Ice, at 7/6 per doz.

**MORGAN BROTHERS,**  
21 to 23, BOW LANE,  
**LONDON.**

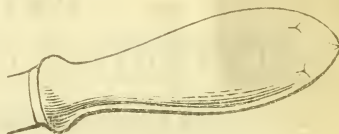
BOTTLE COMPLETE.



IVORY COVER.



VALVULAR BUNG.



IMPROVED LEECH-BITE TEAT.

Above sketches will explain our Improved Pattern Feeding Bottle, first introduced to the Trade a few months since as Hales', but which we now get up ourselves in a very superior manner, fitted with the improved five-hole Leech-bite Teat, and ivory-covered Valvular Bung, both being so accurately made, that the bottle, when not in use, is perfectly air-tight, yet allows the infant to take its food with ease.

PER DOZEN.

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| No. 5, or small size, complete .....  | 10/ |
| "      "      in handsome boxes ..... | 12/ |
| No. 6, or large size, complete.....   | 12/ |
| "      "      in handsome boxes ..... | 14/ |
| No. 20. Teats for above .....         | 3/  |

IMPROVED DEODORIZED NIPPLE SHIELDS, with Leech-bite Perforations, 8/ per dozen.

**Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.**



# SHERWOODS

**GIVE A LARGE LIGHT—BURN TWELVE HOURS.**

ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE

As Night Lights. For Nursery Lamps.

As Passage Lamps.

For Heating Coffee Urns, Hot Water Dishes,  
Waltonian Cases, &c., &c., &c.

*Wholesale 15/ per doz. Boxes.*

## GLYCERINE SOAP.

Natural Colour, Unscented, contains Price's Glycerine stirred in after the Soap is made Recommended as good for the Skin, and most agreeable in use both in hot and cold weather.

*Sold in Packets. Wholesale 9/3 per doz.*

## PRICE'S

**NON-GUTTERING BED-ROOM CANDLES.**

*In Boxes. Wholesale 10/6 and 32/ per doz.*

## CANDLESTICKS

*For them, 9/6 and 22/ per doz.*

**BED BUGS and PLANT BLIGHTS.**

## GISHURST COMPOUND.

Patented for killing and keeping away these and other pests, with Testimonials from well-known authorities, and directions for use.

*Sold in Boxes, 8/, 24/, and 96/ per doz.*

**DISCOUNTS ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

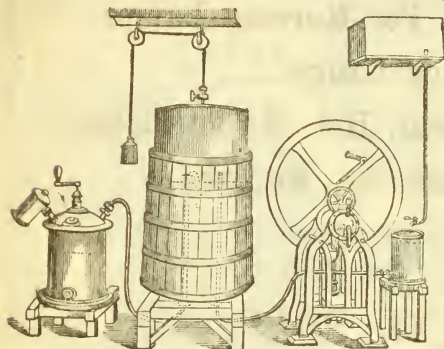
**Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.**

# SODA WATER MACHINES.

## S. BARNETT,

(ABOVE 20 YEARS FOREMAN TO MESSRS. TYLOR,)

23, FORSTON STREET, HOXTON, LONDON,



From Thirty years' manual practice in the above branch, and having constructed most of the Machines now at work in various parts of the world, is enabled to offer more complete and durable machinery than any other maker; and by confining his manufactory to only two branches, namely, SODA WATER MACHINES and Diving Apparatus, and his whole attention being given to these branches, it must be obvious that every part is well studied, so that any derangement of parts can hardly occur. All the Machines made by S. BARNETT are constructed under his own superintendence, and proved to a pressure of 400 lbs. to the inch, though they do not require to work at more than 200 lbs., that being as much as the bottles will bear

with safety. S. B. being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery *where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained*, has paid full attention to this point, as the great number of testimonials in his possession will prove. He has also lately introduced larger condensers and more powerful frames than those previously in use, while his prices have not been increased.

The Illustrated and Descriptive Priced Catalogue forwarded on application.

*A liberal Trade Allowance for Exportation.*

## L. OERTLING'S CHEMICAL AND ASSAY BALANCES.

The Council Medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the First Class Medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, have been awarded to L. OERTLING, for the superior quality of his Balances. They are made of all sizes, from the largest, capable of carrying 1000 ozs. in each pan, to the most delicate Assay Balance. English and French Weights and Measures accurately adjusted. Catalogues forwarded on application.

12, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

## BRIET'S CELEBRATED PATENT GAZOGENE,

Or *ÆRATED* WATERS APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Sparkling Wine, Lemonade, &c. Sole Agents for Great Britain, MATHIEU & FRIQUET, 5A, LITTLE JAMES STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.

This Agency has been first established by one of the Partners (Mr. F. MATHIEU) who kept it from 1851 to 1854, and is now a Branch of the Patentee's Paris Establishment. It is the only house

Special and able Workmen from the Paris Manufactory are kept on the premises, for the prompt and sound repairing of the Gazogenes, at low charges. No other repairer appointed by the Manufacturers. Price Lists sent on application on receipt of Business Card.



in the United Kingdom supplied by the Patentees, and there is no other having the right to use the name of Agents for them.

MATHIEU and FRIQUET are manufacturing the *Genuine Lemon Syrup*, made from the actual fruit. When used with the *Ærated* Water from the Gazogene, it gives a pure and wholesome sparkling Lemonade of the most exquisite and refined flavour.

POWDERS for GENERATING GAS in the Apparatus.

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION ONLY.



**NEEDHAM'S**  
**CELEBRATED POLISHING PASTE**

ESTABLISHED 1824

NEEDHAM'S  
 CELEBRATED  
 POLISHING PASTE  
 SHEFFIELD  
*Joseph Pickering*

ESTABLISHED 1824

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**JOSEPH PICKERING**  
 MONBRAY STREET SHEFFIELD

For cleaning and giving a fine polish to all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, German Silver and Britannia Metal Articles; Harness Ornaments, Windows, &c., &c.

Retailed in Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

N.B.—As there are many imitations of NEEDHAM'S POLISHING PASTE, see that the Signature is on the Label on the top of the Pot, without which none is genuine.

*Joseph Pickering*



**PICKERING'S**

CELEBRATED

**FURNITURE POLISH,**

For cleaning all kinds of Cabinet and French Polished Furniture, Papier Maché, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Japanned and Varnished Goods, &c., &c.

Retailed in Bottles at 4d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

**PICKERING'S**  
**CELEBRATED PLATE POWDER,**

(Warranted not to contain Mercury, or any other injurious ingredients). For cleaning and polishing all kinds of Gold and Silver Plate, Electro-Plated Articles, Jewellery, &c., &c.

In Turned Wood Boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Sold Wholesale by the principal Sheffield and Birmingham Merchants, and the following Warehousemen in London:—

Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, E.C.; Messrs. W. J. DAVIES & SONS, New Weston Street, S.E.; Messrs. CROWDEN & GARROD, Falcon Square, E.C.; Messrs. ACTON & BORMAN, 72, Shoe Lane, E.C.; Messrs. G. B. KENT & Co., 11, Great Marlborough Street, W.; Messrs. JOHN OAKBY & SON, 172, Blackfriars Road, S.; Messrs. JOHN J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C., and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

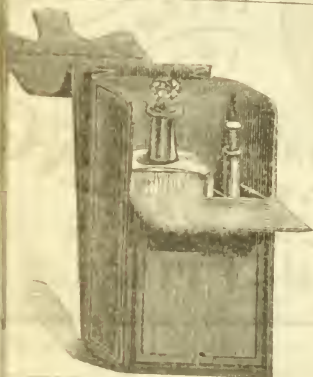


## COUNTER JARS,

2 lb SIZE.

In style of sketch, of best Flint Glass, with Shouldered Lid and Cut Glass Knob, especially introduced for the display of Jujubes, Lozenges, &c., &c.

|                             |                        |                 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Plain.....                  | 2s. 6d. each.          | 26s. per dozen. |
| Gold scroll labels to order | 3 0     „     32     „ |                 |



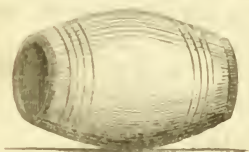
## INJECTION CASE,

IN DULL-GRAIN LEATHER.

Containing a 3 oz. Cut Stoppered Bottle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Glass Syringe, and Tuck Pocket at back. Now offered by us for the first time.

Price 4/.

If 6..... 3/9.     If 12..... 3/6 each.



## Boxwood Barrels.

After the style of sketch, finished in the best style, and Enamelled inside, so as to be perfectly grease proof.

Containing 2 ounces of R. B. EDE'S  
**FINEST POMADE,**

And  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of

**SHAVING CREAM.**

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE THROUGHOUT.

Price, 20s. per dozen.



Shaving Cream.



Pomade.



Cap.

R. B. EDE Co.'s

## NEW STYLE POMADES,

IN BEST WHITE FLINT GLASS.

THE MOULDS FOR WHICH COST OVER £20.

We now offer the above elegant and exclusive patterns, filled with any of EDE'S CHOICE POMADES, at 16s. per dozen.



No 408.



No. 467.

Jorgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.



## TRUSSES (Warranted.)



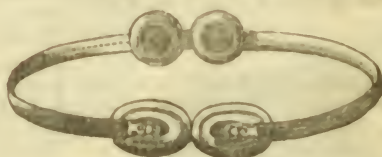
Nos. 10, 18, 19.



Nos. 11, 20, 21.



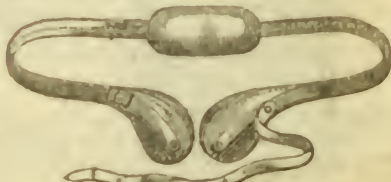
No. 12.



No. 13.



No. 14.



No. 15.

|  | 1/6 each. | 14/ per doz. | 156/ per gross. |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| No. 10. Common Principle, single, covered Basil and Chamols .. | 2         | 19           | 207             |
| 18. Ditto, White Roan and Chamols .....                        | 2         | 19           | 207             |
| 19. Ditto, Red Leather and Chamols .....                       | 2         | 19           | 207             |
| 11. No. 10, but double .....                                   | 2 6       | 24           | 264             |
| 20. No. 18, ditto .....  | 2 6       | 24           | 264             |
| 21. No. 19, ditto .....  | 2         | 20           | 210             |
| 12. S. and O. Principle, single, covered Basil and Chamols ..  | 2 6       | 24           | 264             |
| 22. Ditto ditto Roan and Chamols ..                            | 4         | 40           | 432             |
| 13. No. 12, but double .....                                   | 5         | 48           | 528             |
| 23. No. 22, ditto .....  | 5         | 48           | 528             |
| 14. Coles' Principle, single, covered Best Doeskin .....       | 10        | 108          | 1200            |
| 15. Ditto, double, ditto .....                                 | 10        | 108          | 1200            |

The prices per dozen are for not less than 1 dozen of a pattern, or 3 dozen assorted patterns. The prices per gross are only for 1 gross or more of a pattern. We also manufacture Moc Main Trusses, covered in same way, and at same prices as Nos. 10 and 11, 18 and 20, and 19 and 21, but do not hold stock. Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13, we always hold stock of; other Nos. we make to order. Any of above, sewn with stout silk at 2/6 per dozen extra.

## ELASTIC SURGICAL GOODS.

### DIRECTIONS

FOR

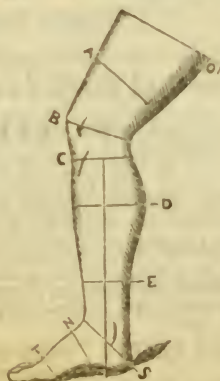
### MEASUREMENT.

FOR A KNEE CAP.—Take the circumference at A, B, C; length from A to C.

STOCKING.—Length from C to S; circumference at C, D, E, S, N, T; length, T to S.

ANKLET.—Length, E to S; circumference, N, T; length, T to S.

THIGH PIECE.—Circumference at O; length, A to O.



PER PAIR.  
Fine Cotton. Fine Silk.

|                    |      |      |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Stockings .....    | 4/0  | 7/   |
| Anklets .....      | 3/   | 5/8  |
| Leggings .....     | 3/0  | 5/6  |
| Knee Caps .....    | 3/0  | 5/6  |
| Leggings .....     | 7/3  | 10/9 |
| Stockings .....    | 8/3  | 12/6 |
| Thigh Pieces ..... | 4/   | 5/9  |
| Stockings .....    | 12/3 | 18/3 |

An advance of 6d. per pair if made to order.

|                       |     |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| Abdominal Belts, each | 5/6 | 7/6 |
| Ditto, to lace, ..    | 8/  | 11/ |

We also supply any of the above, in common or coarse quality, if ordered in quantity, but do not hold Stock.

No. 20 Tubular Cotton Bandage 2 1/2-in. wide, in 24-yard rolls, 1 1/2 per dozen yards.

Terms for above, assorted to suit Purchaser.

Under £5 nett; above £5 and under £10, 5 per Cent.; above £10 and under £20, 7 1/2 per Cent.; above £20 and under £50, 10 per Cent.; above £50, 12 1/2 per Cent.

Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, ... Lane, London, E.C.

| NAME.                    | Page.  | Terms.                                     | Morgan Bros.' Terms.   |
|--------------------------|--------|--|--|
| Parrish, E. ....         | 26     |  | Nett to a/c.   |
| Pattison, G. ....        | 9      |  | Polishing Paste in pots, 3/ and 6/ per doz.; tin boxes, 15/ per gross; in chip boxes, 7/ and 13/6 per gross; Furniture Polish, 2/, 4/9, 8/, and 14/ per doz.; Plate Powder, 3/6 and 7/ per doz.  |
| Pinaud and Meyer ....    | 20, 21 |  |  |
| Pickering, J. ....       | 52     |  |  |
| Pottow, J. N. ....       | 33     |  |  |
| Price's Candle Company   | 50     |  |  |
| Prockter ....            | 23     |  |  |
| Pulvermacher ....        | 8      |  | 33½ per cent. to a/c.<br>Maker's terms.  |
| Richardson and Co. ....  | 13     |  |  |
| Robinson and Son ....    | 31     |  |  |
| Robson, I. M. ....       | 45     |  |  |
| Rumsey, W. S. ....       | 32     |  |  |
| Savaresse ....           | 12     |  | 1d. Plate Powder.. 6/ per gross.<br>6d. " " .. 4/ per doz.<br>1/ " " .. 8/ " "<br>2/6 " " .. 20/ " "<br>4/6 " " .. 36/ " "<br>4d. Met. Paste, Tins, 2/3 " "<br>6d. " " " 3/ " "<br>6d. " " Pots 3/ " "<br>1/ " " " 6/ " "  |
| Savory and Moore ....    | 36     | 12/ nett.                                  | 18/ per doz.<br>Same to a/c.<br>Nett to a/c.   |
| Soul, C. ....            | 46     |  |  |
| Speight, A. ....         | 45     |  |  |
| Thompson and Capper ..   | 31, 45 |  |  |
| Turner, H., and Co. .... | 7      |  |  |
| Twelvetees, Harper ....  | 28, 29 |  |  |
|                          |        |  | Fly Papers, ½d., 18/; 1d., 27/ per 1000.<br>Bug Destroyer, in packets, 3d., 2/; 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ per doz.<br>" " in bottles, 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ per doz.<br>Poisoned Wheat, in packet, 1d., 8/; 2d., 16/ per gross.<br>" " in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ per doz.<br>Mice and Rat Killer, in packets, 3d., 2/; 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ doz.<br>Beetle Poison, in packets, 1d., 8/; 2d., 16/ per gross.<br>" " in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ per doz.<br>Patent Soap Powder, in packets, 1d., 6/9; 2d., 10/ per gross.<br>" " in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ per doz.<br>Excelsior Paste Blacking, in packets, ½d., 3/3; 1d., 6/6 gross.<br>" " Liquid " in bottles, 6d., 3/9; 1/, 7/6 per doz.<br>Baking and Pastry Powder, in packets, 1d., 7/6; 2d., 15/ gross.<br>" " in canisters, 6d., 4/; 1/, 8/ per doz. |
| Want Situations ....     | 2      |  |  |
| Wotherspoon and Co. .... | 4      | For list of prices, see Traver's Circular. |  |
| Wheeler, C. A. ....      | 23     |  | Pastry Powder—1d. packets at 7/6, 2d. packets at 15/ per gross; 6d. packets at 3/9, 1/ packets at 7/6, 2/6 packets at 19/, 5/ packets at 38/ per doz.<br>In Tins—2/6 packets at 22/, 5/ packets at 42/ per dozen.<br>Composite Boxes, containing ½-gross 1d., ½-doz, 6d., and ¼-doz. 1/ packets, adapted for new agencies, at 7/6 each.  |

*All Advertisements occupying less than a quarter page are indexed under the head Miscellaneous.*



No. 465 (as engraving), in  
Glass top boxes of 1 dozen,  
per dozen, 4/

No. 439. Crystalline Wash  
Balls, large size, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen  
boxes, per dozen, 12/

These, though equal in quality, are little more than half the usual price.



ESTABLISHED

A.D. 1826.

# THE CITY SPREAD PLAISTER WORKS.

## WILLIAM MATHER,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

### WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES DEALER,

### COURT PLAISTER, GOLD BEATERS' SKIN, & SURGICAL PLAISTER MANUFACTURER,

*Spread on Leather, Cloth, Silk, and Paper, by Steam Power,*

130, FLEET STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Manufactory, 109, Chester Road, Manchester.

The Balsamic Plaisters are manufactured of the same kind of ingredients as those sanctioned and ordered by Dr. Andrew Smith, Director General to Her Majesty's Army and Navy Ordnance Medical Department, for the use of the Soldiers and Marines in Scutari Hospital.

#### MATHER'S ROYAL BALSAMIC PLAISTERS.

*(On Leather).*

|                                       |     |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Heart Shape, No. 1                    | 2   | 3  | 3½ | 4  | 5  |
| per doz. 8d.                          | 1/  | 1¼ | 2/ | 2½ | 4/ |
| Long Shape, No. 1                     | 2   | 2½ | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| per doz. 10d.                         | 1¼  | 2/ | 2½ | 4/ | 6/ |
| Ovals ..... No. 1                     | 2   | 3  |    |    |    |
| per doz. 1¼                           | 2½  | 4/ |    |    |    |
| Saddle Shape, No. 1                   | 2   |    |    |    |    |
| per doz. 4/                           | 8/  |    |    |    |    |
| Wrist or Knee, No. 1                  | 2   |    |    |    |    |
| per doz. 1/6                          | 3/4 |    |    |    |    |
| Emp. Plumbi for Ladies Breasts, No. 1 | 2   |    |    |    |    |
| per doz. 2/8                          | 4/  |    |    |    |    |

#### TONIC PLAISTERS, on Strong Cloth, in ½ gross boxes.

|                        |    |     |     |     |  |
|------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Heart Shape .... No. 1 | 2  | 3   | 4   |     |  |
| per gross 6/           | 7/ | 9/  | 10/ |     |  |
| Long Shape .... No. 1  | 2  | 3   | 4   | 5   |  |
| per gross 7/           | 9/ | 11/ | 14/ | 18/ |  |

#### EMP. ROBORANS, on Cloth.

|                       |     |     |     |     |  |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Long Shape .... No. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |  |
| per gross 9/          | 12/ | 16/ | 18/ | 24/ |  |

#### EMP. CALIFACIENS, on Cloth.

|                        |     |     |     |     |  |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Heart Shape .... No. 1 | 2   | 3   | 4   |     |  |
| per gross 6/6          | 9/  | 12/ | 18/ |     |  |
| Long Shape .... No. 1  | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |  |
| per gross 9/           | 12/ | 16/ | 18/ | 24/ |  |

Also every other description of Plaister used in Pharmacy, spread on Leather or Cloth, in all sizes and shapes.

#### GOLD BEATERS' SKIN.

*(In Handsome Embossed Wrapper).*

|                        |   |   |   |  |  |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| In Wrapper ..... No. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  |
| per doz.               |   |   |   |  |  |
| per foot.              |   |   |   |  |  |

#### MATHER'S CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS.

20/ per 1000.

#### SPREAD PLAISTER LIST.

|   |           |    |   |  |  |
|---|-----------|----|---|--|--|
| Emp. Adhæsivum, on Shirting   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Swansdown   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Moleskin  |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Black Cloth   |           |    |   |  |  |
| Emp. Roborans ... on Shirting   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Swansdown   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Moleskin  |           |    |   |  |  |
| Emp. Saponis .... on Shirting   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Swansdown   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Moleskin  |           |    |   |  |  |
| Emp. Cerat Saponis on Shirting  |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Swansdown   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Moleskin  |           |    |   |  |  |
| Emp. Califaciens... on Shirting   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Swansdown   |           |    |   |  |  |
| " " Moleskin  |           |    |   |  |  |
| Universal " Corn and Bunion Plaisters                                     | s. d.     |    |   |  |  |
| in 1½ dozen boxes..... per doz.   | 1         | 4  |   |  |  |
| in 3 dozen boxes.. ditto  | 0         | 8  |   |  |  |
| Mather's " Hospital Plaister, on Black Cloth                              |           |    |   |  |  |
| Mather's Hospital Soap Plaister, on White Cloth                           |           |    |   |  |  |
| Ditto, on Strong Scotch Grey Linen  |           |    |   |  |  |
| Mather's Universal Poor Man's Plaister, on Strong Cloth, in 3 dozen boxes | per gross | 12 | 0 |  |  |
| Ditto, on paper, in half-gross tins                                       | 9         | 0  |   |  |  |
| Issue Plaisters, 4 dozen in a box (unstamped)                             | per dozen | 4  | 0 |  |  |
| Ditto, loose, 250 in a box, per 1000                                      | 5         | 0  |   |  |  |

#### COURT PLAISTER.

*In Packages and handsome Cases in every variety.*

|                          |          |   |   |   |     |
|--------------------------|----------|---|---|---|-----|
| In Wrapper, Black, No. 1 | 2        | 3 | 4 |   |     |
| per doz.                 |          |   |   |   |     |
| In Wrapper, Pink.. No. 1 | 2        | 3 | 4 |   |     |
| per doz.                 |          |   |   |   |     |
| In Cases, No. 1          | 2        | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 7 |
| per doz.                 |          |   |   |   |     |
| Black, Best              | per yard |   |   |   |     |
| " Medium                 | "        |   |   |   |     |
| " Common                 | "        |   |   |   |     |
| Pink, Best               | "        |   |   |   |     |
| " Medium                 | "        |   |   |   |     |
| " Common                 | "        |   |   |   |     |
| White, Best              | "        |   |   |   |     |
| " Medium                 | "        |   |   |   |     |

MATHER'S INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES





